

REVISED EDITION.

T H E

Horseman's Guide & Farrier,

A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF

HANDLING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE

Together with Diseases and their Treatment.

BY YORK & WILLIAMS.

ALSO,--A TREATISE on SHOEING; EDUCATING CATTLE
and Dogs, with Hints on Stable Management.

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District of Vermont.

PREFACE.

The writer of this little work, entitled **THE HORSEMAN'S GUIDE AND FARRIER**, has made it his constant business for a term of years of teaching one of the best systems by which to handle wild and vicious horses that has ever been introduced into the United States or Canadas, and has been so acknowledged by all that have had the pleasure of seeing the system practically illustrated by the introduction of the most vicious horses the States and Canada could produce; and having a familiar acquaintance with the wish of all lovers of this noble animal—the horse—to bring the system before the public in printed form, so that all who favor him with their patronage may be benefitted by its perusal.

But in treating upon this subject, we are well aware of the difficulties under which we labor: we are conscious of the fact that we are quite apt to excite the prejudices of men, who, having managed horses to a considerable extent, and having ways of their own, with which they are satisfied, are likely to cry humbug to any idea, which, to them is new and strange. We are also aware that there already exists in the minds of many intelligent persons, a settled opposition to all profession-

als, whose business is pretending to teach and improve the horse; an opposition arising from the many failures among that class, and the consequent damage done to their animals by being handled by such men, or under their instructions. We have no reason to expect that we can obliterate these prejudices at once; but we have faith to believe that if we are given a careful hearing, and our advice put into practice, we shall do much to improve the opinions of the people on the subject of the "education of the Horse." We do not expect to improve their opinion of "Horse Taming,"—not at all. It amounts to but little, only for the time; its effects are only momentary. The distinction between *taming* and *educating* is clear and positive, and cannot be gainsayed by even the most careless observer. We think we can make this perfectly clear if you carefully peruse our work, and practice its teachings. We have devoted our time for the past ten years to the investigation and study of the subject, and feel quite confident our efforts have been of value to the public. We do not by any means claim to be infallible, but we speak of this to satisfy the public that ours is no system picked up in a day, but feel that it is the result of incessant labor for years. We do not claim all of the ideas we advance to be original with us, but whether they are, or ideas of others, neither are recommended without first having been put thoroughly to the test by actual personal experience. We advise no plan which we have not

successfully tried, and found to be valuable. There is, to a certain extent, a moral responsibility resting upon authors of works of this nature, which is embarrassing in a high degree. The rules which he sets forth are sometimes deviated from without the knowledge of the operator himself, either from his not clearly understanding the meaning, or from his having too carelessly listened to the instructions received, or perhaps too loosely scanned the printed, and the desired result is not reached. In a measure, this leads to a distrust of the system. Occasionally circumstances may arise in the handling of the horse, which no foresight could have provided against, and if the operator does not find in the instructions given, a remedy for his difficulty, he lays it aside in disgust. Nevertheless we submit our work, confident of being able to be of great public service. In the forepart of our volume, we shall almost exclusively treat upon the education of the colt, and the treatment of his habits, after which we shall speak of a subject which, in almost all its aspects, needs to be treated from quite a different stand-point. The colt is impelled to his awkwardness and bad habits by natural impulses of timidity and consequent fear; while the mature horse is actuated more by a strong self-will, his habits being formed through mismanagement of his first instruction. Therefore the rules which apply to the education and treatment of colts are not, in all instances the rules necessary to be observed in the education and

treatment of the Horse. Such governing rules, however, as being honest with the animal, exercising kindness, forbearance, firmness, and perseverance, apply in both cases. Now, dear reader, with these introductory remarks, we shall commence our volume, introducing the points in alphabetical order, endeavoring to so fully explain that none need go astray.

T H E
HORSEMAN'S GUIDE.
A N D F A R R I E R.

**History of the Celebrated Horses Trained
and Exhibited by York & Williams.**

MORGAN TIGER.

This famous horse was bred by Lafayette Knapp, Middlesex, Vt.; is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, one hind foot white; weighs 1050 pounds; is eight years old, and in style and action is unsurpassed.

He was sired by the "Old Flying Morgan," and in speed and endurance is fully his equal in his best days.

His dam was a full blooded "Justin Morgan."

Previous to our purchasing this horse, he had been under training by the "Rockwell System," which failing, left him more vicious and unmanageable than before, (he was a sullen, bolting, plunging, runaway horse, and had become per-

fectly unmanageable by Mr. Lamson, of whom we purchased him.) In ten days after applying our system, he became perfectly tractable, and was successfully exhibited in Wentworth, N. H., as a "Trick Horse," and driven through the streets *without reins*, by Professor Williams. He has been on constant exhibition for a little more than two years, and is judged to be the **MOST THOROUGHLY TRAINED HORSE IN AMERICA.**

ALARM.

This celebrated colt was raised in North Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., by Jona. Buell and came into our hands unhandled, in the spring of 1865, and although but three years old, he exhibited an alarming temper, biting, striking, and jumping at any one who chanced to come within his reach.

After having been under our training two weeks, he was harnessed to wagon for the *first time in his life*; and driven *without reins* through the streets of Cambridge, N. Y., by Prof. York, to the astonishment of all who knew his history.

He was sired by "Nimrod Morgan." Dam, an English mare. He stands fifteen and three-quarter hands high, weighs 1125 pounds; his color is a beautiful dark brown.

He is a very stylish driver, and has been exhibited constantly since his training.

GEN'L MAC.

This horse was raised by Wm. D. Huntley, at Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., and is eight years old.

This horse exhibits the most perfect characteristics of a full blooded Morgan horse we have ever seen; is a blood bay, black mane and tail. His mane is very heavy and fine, measuring *three feet and six inches in length.*

This was a very *wicked* runaway horse, and perfectly ungovernable in harness. He is now under training, to be driven *double*, with "Morgan Tiger," without reins, and is making rapid progress. After one week training he made a *graceful* appearance in the streets of Bradford, Vt., driven by Prof. Williams, without reins, amid the cheers of the throng who had gathered to witness the feat.

Gen. Mac and Morgan Tiger, (driven together without reins,) for beauty, agility and perfect obedience to the requirements of their driver, when on exhibition, passing through crowded streets, avoiding vehicles and obstacles of every kind, stand unrivalled by any effort of the kind on record.

YOUNG COLUMBUS.

This fine mettled horse is 9 years old, stands 16 hands high, is of a dark chestnut color, and weighs 1140 pounds. We purchased him of Benj. Cummings, North Brookfield, Mass. He is now under process of training, and is fast losing the *careless* habits inherited from his sire, "Old Columbus," who was a terror to his keepers. His Dam, Woodbury Morgan. For beauty and style he is unsurpassed.

☞ “On the 3d of April, 1863, we commenced training a wild and nervous Black Hawk horse for Messrs. Williams & Wilder, who were at that time receiving instructions from us, preparatory to giving instructions themselves. In about six days we delivered them the horse, and on the following week they gave a successful exhibition at Whitingham, Vt. They continued to give successful performances for some months, when, through entire carelessness on the part of the driver, the horse was severely injured by the breaking of a vehicle, and has not since been exhibited. We are informed that each of these gentlemen have a horse which they are driving without reins, broke according to our directions.”

We are surprised to see the above fabrication published by Messrs. Rockwell & Hurlbut. Any man who gives his time and energy to the self-sacrificing business of teaching rational horsemanship, should be a man entitled to the respect of an intelligent people; but when from *jealousy*, or malice, they become thus reckless of truth and honor, they relinquish their manhood, and become objects of mere disgust and detestation.

We say “God speed” to every man who is laboring to increase the usefulness and value of that noble animal—the Horse.

But, to the facts: We had been teaching Horsemanship for several years, successfully, previously to the 3d day of April, 1863, and previous to our ever having seen Mr. Rockwell, or to his ever

having adopted the profession of horsemanship. The horse, Black Hawk Tiger, was neither trained or ever driven, nor even *seen* by Mr. Rockwell, either then, previous or subsequent to that time, to our knowledge; but was trained by Prof. Williams, and is still owned by him, and is the same proud spirited animal, (and driven without reins at the pleasure of the Professor,) whose reputation excited Mr. Rockwell to issue the above base fabrication.

The "injury" spoken of was occasioned by the breaking of the shafts of the wagon in which he was being driven, in making a short turn, thus freeing himself from the wagon, and for a moment losing sight of his driver; but upon the signal he immediately returned, with the splintered shafts dangling about his legs, and in doing so he got a splinter in his foot, and for three weeks was not exhibited; but after that was exhibited daily until our famous horse, MORGAN TIGER, was put upon exhibition.

General Remarks.

According to the known history of the horse, he has been the friend and servant of man for nearly four thousand years. All classes of people, from the highest rulers and warriors, down to the lowest peasants on earth, have shared their friendship and utility. The horse has also had its admirers and friends among all classes of men; even the poor Arab treats him as one of his own

family by lodging him in the tent with his wife and children. And yet his education is only in its infancy.

His value has been so estimated from his first subjugation to the present, that a portion, at least of all civilized nations, as well as the Indian who catches him wild, have participated in the pleasure and profits of the horse. And his value at the present time depends, to a great extent, on the knowledge and skill we possess in using him ; for when we call out the finer feelings of his nature by kind treatment, we are delighted and comforted in the manner and willingness in which he renders his services for our benefit ; while to those who know no other way of governing him than by brute force, he often becomes fretful and vicious, and even a dangerous servant ; consequently, we see that his real value to us rises or falls, according to our ability and manner of governing him.

He has been imported and transported from nation to nation ; he is used to do our hardest drudgery, as well as to pride himself in honoring kings ; he is used to convey us to places of amusement and worship ; in fact, there is no vocation in which man is engaged that the horse is not made useful to further his purpose. And in all places, and among all classes, we find his value corresponding with the state of society where he is employed. And here is another idea about the horse which is worth its weight in gold, viz.: his cultivation and improvement have a tendency to promote

good society. For man, while cultivating the finer feelings of his nature, (as he must, in order to control the horse properly), arrives to that degree of refinement in his mind which is so necessary for a member of good society to possess. I have known men to buy a pair of horses, paying from three to four hundred dollars for them, which was considered by many, an enormous price. The purchaser, after keeping them a few months, would sell them again for double the price he paid, to the astonishment of those who considered the first price extravagant. This may be attributable to the dealer's knowledge of the market, and his skill in training and improving their condition while they remained in his hands. So we see, too, that the study of the horse is calculated to elevate the mind of men, as well as to replenish his purse.

How often do we see young men whose almost first act in life is to buy a horse, and sometimes, before they are able to pay the purchase money, and even part with the last cow, and every other valuable before they will part with their horse. This shows the great attachment man has for the horse, which can be traced back through history to the ancient nobleman, as well as the wild Arab. This will be made more apparent hereafter.

Among all the studs* kept by the ancient noblemen, you will find that there was scarcely ever one found which was not kind and submissive to his master; the reason of this was because their

* A collection of horses.

mode of governing them was invariably that of kind treatment. The passion of love, in all animals, when cultivated and fully developed, is even stronger than that of fear.

When the Arab falls from his mare (observes Smith on breeding), and is unable to rise, she will stop and neigh until assistance arrives; if he lies down to sleep, as fatigue sometimes compels him in the midst of the desert, she stands watchful over him, and neighs and arouses him if either man or beast approaches.

Allow me to give place to the following anecdotes (which are well authenticated), partly to show the love and great attachment of the Arab (as well as others) for the horse, as well as that of the horse for his master:

An old Arab had a valuable mare that had carried him for fifteen years in many a hard fought battle, and in many a rapid, weary march. Although eighty years old, and unable longer to ride her, he gave her and a scimeter that had been his father's, to his eldest son, and told him to appreciate their value, and never lie down to rest until he had rubbed them both as bright as a looking-glass. In the first skirmish that the young man was engaged in, he was killed, and the mare fell into the hands of the enemy. When the news reached the old man, he exclaimed, "Life is no longer worth possessing, for I have lost both my son and mare, and I grieve as much for one as the other," and he immediately sickened and died.

The following comes home to the bosom of every one possessed of common feeling: The whole stock of an Arab of the desert consisted of a mare. The French Consul offered to purchase her in order to send her to his sovereign, Louis XIV. The Arab would have rejected the proposal at once, with indignation and scorn, but he was miserably poor. He had no means of supplying his most urgent wants, or procuring the barest necessaries of life. Still, he hesitated; he had scarcely a rag to cover him, and his wife and children were starving; the sum offered was great, it would provide him and his family with food for life. At length, and reluctantly, he consented to the separation. He brought the mare to the dwelling of the Consul; he dismounted, and stood leaning upon her; he looked, now at the gold, and then at his favorite; he sighed, he wept. "To whom is it," said he, "I am going to yield thee up? To Europeans, who will tie thee close—who will beat thee—who will render thee miserable! Return with me, my beauty; my jewel; God preserve thee, my beloved, and rejoice the hearts of my children;" and then sprang upon her back, and was out of sight in a moment. Ah, jockey, think of this; did you ever part with a favorite that caused your wife and children to weep?

Sir John Malcom, in his sketches on Persia, gives several anecdotes, but of a more amusing character, one of which we will notice here: "When the enemy, returning from his former mis-

sion, was encamped near Bagdad, an old Arab rode a bright bay mare, of extraordinary shape and beauty, before his tent until he attracted his attention. On being asked if he would sell her, 'What will you give me?' was the reply; 'That depends upon her age; I suppose she is past five?' 'Guess again,' said he. 'Four?' Look at her mouth,' said the Arab with a smile. On examination she was found to be rising three. This, from her size and symmetry, greatly enhanced her value. The envoy said, 'I will give you fifty tomans, (a coin nearly equal in value to a pound sterling). 'A little more, if you please,' said the fellow, apparently entertained. 'Eighty,' 'a hundred.' He shook his head, and smiled. The offer at last came to two hundred tomans. 'Well,' said the Arab, 'you need not tempt me further; it is of no use. You are a rich elchee; you have fine horses, camels and mules, and I am told you have loads of silver and gold. Now,' added he, 'you want my mare, but you shall not have her for all you have got.'"

The foregoing is a very humane system of treating the horse, and one that is attended with the best success in subjugating all horses for domestic purposes; and yet there is another method by which they may be trained and subjugated, that no less shows the superiority of man, than the willingness of the horse to obey him, when his wishes are made known to him; without medication. The domesticated horse seldom needs any-

thing more than kind treatment at our hands to render him obedient to our commands, after he has learned what we desire of him, for his instinct leads him to love and obey man, although the horse, not unlike other animals in this respect, is possessed of a kind of wild fear of man (in a natural state), that must be overcome before we can successfully proceed to learn him anything else. This the Mexicans, as well as the Indians, accomplish in their way with the lasso, in catching them wild by decoying and riding up to a herd of them, and throwing it over the head of one (around the neck of the animal), and then follow him in the chase until he is choked down. After this he is not hurt but caressed and talked to, when he is hampered and led to camp without further trouble, where he soon learns to love and obey his master.

Now, we do not expect to be fortunate enough to make ourselves renowned in relating our experience or observation of the horse in this respect; but we trust mainly on the merits of this subject to become useful to those who feel an interest in this important topic. Firstly, the horse is governed, and receives his instruction through the five senses, viz.: seeing, tasting, hearing, smelling and feeling; the one of seeing seems to rather predominate. But the most of these are more acute than even man's, for they partially supply the place of reason in the animal. Secondly, he is governed (like all other animals) by his instinct, which is combined in the five senses; and one of

the qualities of his instinct is to fear the approach of man, whom he looks upon as his superior. This is more especially the case when he is in a wild state; but when this wild fear is changed to love by kind treatment, it is increased an hundred fold. Another of these is to love and obey man when domesticated and educated, by which he generally does unless his animal propensities are aroused by ill-treatment; for it is an undisputed principle in the nature of this animal not to offer resistance to our wishes when made known to him in a manner that he can understand us; and, of course it follows that this must be done in accordance with the laws of his nature.

Man is not only placed at one end of this great chain, but he forms the hook that hangs it up on the throne of Jehovah, and the swivel and pivot also upon which the whole turns; and it extends from thence to the—yes, beyond the surface, to the very centre of the earth, and the bottomless deep; and, notwithstanding its crooks and nooks, and all its mysterious windings, there is a current of electric life running through the whole length thereof, that proceeds from the great battery from which all knowledge and instinct flows. Man stands at the head of all created beings, for all will tremble and crouch with fear at his approach, except when attacked in a warlike manner, or when there is no chance to flee. Then if man is placed at the head of all these, it shows the importance of his studying his own nature, and if

he arrives at the highest state of his moral culture, to which he is attainable, all the better, so as not to abuse the power invested in him, and enable him to turn all these things to the best and most profitable account. What, then; has man to fear from the brute creation when he becomes acquainted with his ability to govern and control them all, and when he sees the most ferocious beasts flee at his approach? As we stated above, the domesticated horse loves man, and we very much doubt whether there is another creature on earth that is so universally beloved by man as the horse. They look upon him as their friend, and when in trouble will run to him for help and protection. As an evidence of this fact, we need only relate one circumstance that we witnessed with our friend and neighbor in Mich. He had a mare that owned a colt about a week old, running in a field wherein was an old well fourteen feet deep, which had been covered with plank, which, by some means had got off, so that the colt fell into the well. This happened about the break of day, and before we had got out of bed we heard the noise and clatter of a horse's hoofs, which awoke us. This was followed by a loud neigh of a horse at our door. We scrambled out of bed, and went to the door just in time to see the old mare returning towards the well that was some forty rods distant. Seeing her look down into the well, and then start for the house again, we anticipated the trouble she was in. We sum-

moned help, and started for the well; but not without being met several times by the old mare (who seemed to be almost frantic), as if to hurry us on to the place of disaster. When we arrived, the colt was splashing in the water at the bottom. We immediately got him out with the help of ropes that we took along with us, when they both followed us back to the house; and whenever we stopped, the mare would stand by us, and even lick our hands, as well as the colt, in thankfulness for the assistance we had rendered her in rescuing her colt.

But to return more direct to the subject in question, I will proceed to show what man should be to accomplish his purpose with the horse, and then by what means he can do it. The timidity of many persons only prevents their becoming successful horse trainers, fully equal to the great Damptius of the present day. It requires almost a reckless courage, a patience that never tires, and a temper that nothing can ruffle. With these requisites, any one may enter the pleasing labor of subjugating and educating the horse, with almost a certainty of success. All men are not endowed with this gift; though any one of common ability who studies the horse minutely, will soon learn by his quick perception and judgment, to govern the horse, notwithstanding the great difference of organization and temperament that belongs to this animal, which does not always consist in a uniform plan of operating with all, but must be

varied according to their individual capacities, after subduing their wild fear.

This is a study, which, if pursued systematically, will be one of the most ennobling, as well as profitable branches of the industry of breeders and the farmer's occupation, for it will enhance their horse's value at least one-half (in some cases), by rendering them more docile and safe to guide and handle. In a word, the man should be in every respect of good disposition, and the law of kindness should be fixed in his mind as the key-stone of all successful theories of treatment towards the horse, and we should look for help only where help is to be found.

The First Step to be Taken with a Colt.

Go to the pasture and walk around the whole herd quietly, and at such a distance as not to cause them to scare and run; then drive them very slowly, and if they stick up their heads and run, wait until they become quiet, so as not to frighten them; then quietly pass around them again, and gently drive them in the direction you want to go. Do not flourish your arms, or halloo, but quietly follow them, leaving the direction free for them that you wish them to take; thus, taking advantage of their ignorance, you will be able to get them into the barn-yard very easily. If colts have always run in the pasture uncared for, as many do, there is no reason why they should not be as wild as the deer, and require the same gentle treatment. If

you want to get them without trouble—for the horse in his natural state is as wild as any of the undomesticated animals, though more easily tamed—the next step will be to drive them from the yard into the barn, not into the stable, but on to the barn floor. This should be done as quickly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion. The best way to do this is to lead a gentle horse into the barn first, and hitch him; then quickly walk round the colt, or colts, as may be, and gently drive them in the direction of the door; seeing the horse in the barn, they go in without further trouble. The next step is to remove the quiet horse and shut the door. This is the colt's first idea of confinement, hardly knowing how he got into such a place, nor how to get out of it; so he must take it as quietly as possible. See that everything is so arranged that he cannot jump over, or crawl under; also, a clean floor.

Everything is now properly arranged for the colt to receive his first lesson. And how is it to be accomplished? Some individual, unacquainted with a correct system of handling wild and vicious horses, would say the plan we adopt by which to halter and lead quietly wild horses, would so frighten them it would prove a failure. But quite the reverse. Prepare yourself with a good spring-top whip, with long switch. Step into the barn; close the door; all is now safe. You are alone with the colt, nothing to attract his attention but yourself. Stand quietly for a few moments, and

he will eye you closely; then take your whip in right hand; give it a sharp crack; at the same time approach the colt, so the distance from him is the length of the whip, and give him some sharp cuts around the hind legs, and under the flank; never strike him forward of his quarters. After applying your whip in such a manner for about one minute, then take your whip in your left hand, at the same time hold out your right, and gently approach him, saying. "Ho! boy;" but in approaching him, if he turns and runs from you, again apply your whip sharply; then again approach him saying, "Ho! boy." In operating in that manner for about five minutes he dare not turn his quarters, but will stand and face you, and you can lay your hand upon his neck, pat and caress him. In doing so you gain his confidence, and when he follows you he comes for protection, but when he turns to leave you he is sure he will get punished. By using the whip in that manner for twenty minutes, he will follow you around the barn the same as a pet dog, keeping his head close by your side.

This exercise was fully illustrated by Mr. Jonathan Smith, of Virginia, which is thus described by S. W. Cole: A vicious mare was given him to tame, which it was said he could not manage unless he dealt with the devil, for she was a wild, skittish young thing, high tempered, and disposed to kick and bite. He ordered her into a barn, and then entered and fastened the door. Before

she had time to survey him, he was giving her the lash smartly. Around she went, kicking and jumping; no rest was given; the sweat flowed, and she slackened in her movements. When she approached him he slackened his whip, held out his hand, and said, "Come along;" again she was off, and the lash applied. This was repeated several times before she would advance, and when she moved toward him he approached and patted her; and as he moved away and said, "Come along," she followed. In a moment she darted off; he applied the lash smartly; she stopped, trembled, and approached him. He patted her neck, and said, "Come along," and she followed him several times around the barn; when she lagged, he was away, and the whip applied. After that, she would not remain two feet from him. He ordered the door to be opened, and the mare followed close to him through the crowd, and back to the stable. This shows and proves clearly, the first step, and only correct way of forming an acquaintance with wild and vicious horses.

How to Halter-Break a Colt.

Your colt is now brought up by the use of the whip, and follows close by your side. The next step is to teach him to lead with a halter; this can be accomplished in ten minutes by the use of a cord.

Procure a cord about fifteen feet in length, and one half inch in diameter, made of cotton or hemp,

cotton is preferable. Make a knot fast at one end; at the other make a loop of sufficient size to slip your hand through. Your cord is now ready. Take the end that has the single knot, place it around the horse's neck, just back of the head, and get the exact size; tie a loop, then place it around the neck, and make it fast—in the same manner you would tie a cord around your cattle's horns to make them fast in the stable. After which take hold of your cord one foot below your horse's neck, pass it through between the neck and cord that is fastened around his neck; bring it forward and loop it into his mouth; now take your hand into the loop at the other end of the cord, and you can control him as you please. Step back from your horse; do not get forward or back of him, but stand to one side, about opposite to the shoulder; at the same time give him a sudden, convulsive pull, and then let your cord hang loose. If he should prance and jump to the opposite side of you, give him another pull the same as before. Do not pull your cord, thinking to drag him after you by steady pulling, but give him a few convulsive pulls, after which let your cord slacken; and by exercising him in that manner for ten or fifteen minutes, he will very promptly step up by your side, no matter in what direction you may turn. Remove your cord, buckle on your halter, and you can lead him quietly just where you like.

Hitching the Colt in Stall the First Time.

After halter-breaking your colt, it is then necessary to give him a rest before working him farther, and to hitch him in the stall for the first time, observe the following rule: Examine your stable very closely, in order to ascertain that there are no loose or broken plank in the floor, also see that the rack, manger, and lining of the stall is sound and all right. All is now in readiness; lead him quietly up to the stall. If he shows any sign of fear, let him stop for a few moments, talk gently; also pat him on the neck. By so doing, you will dispel his fears, and he will quietly pass into the stall. Now for the plan of hitching him: If you should hitch him with the tie-strap, as is generally practiced, some little noise on the scaffold, above (such as scratching of hens, or the like), would cause him to scare, pull, break loose, and soon he is a confirmed halter-puller. The plan we adopt for hitching the colt the first time is simple and effectual. Procure a piece of rein webbing fifteen feet in length, or a strap one and a fourth inch wide, of same length. Get the centre of said web or strap; now buckle a common web surcingle around his body, just back of the shoulder, then lay your webbing across his hips, carry one end forward between the surcingle and body on the left side, the opposite end between the surcingle and body on the off side of the colt, the centre rests across his hips, the ends carried forward; now take the centre of the webbing in your right

hand, give it one turn over; that leaves it crossed upon his hips; now carry the centre back, and pass his tail through the loop that you made by turning the centre of the webbing over—the same as crupping with harness; step forward, reach your left hand through under the colt's neck; and tie them snug around the chest; next, carry the end of your tie strap through the hole or ring in manger; bring back, and make fast to the webbing that passes around the chest. Your colt is now made fast in the stall by the use of the webbing attached to his tail; you need have no fears of his breaking the halter or injuring himself. Place him in that position a few times, and there is no danger of his ever breaking a common halter. If you should at any time use a rope in place of webbing, wind the crupper part with a piece of soft cloth; otherwise you would injure his tail. This plan will break the worst of halter pullers.

Handling the Colt's Feet.

We consider it the duty of every one that raises a colt to prepare it for the smith before he takes it to the shop to get it shod, for many valuable colts have been made almost worthless through this neglect. There are few horses that may not be gradually rendered manageable for this purpose. By mildness and firmness they will soon learn that no harm is meant, and they will not forget their usual habit of obedience; but if the remembrance of corporal punishment is connected

with shoeing they will be more or less fidgety, and sometimes very dangerous. We wish that it was a law in every smith-shop that no man should be permitted to strike a horse, much less to twitch or gag him without the owner's consent, and that a young horse should never be struck or twitched. The plan that we adopt to handle the feet is very simple, and not less effectual. By adopting this plan, your colt can, in a few moments, be taught to stand perfectly still to be shod : as soon as you get your colt thoroughly broken to the halter, get a strap, or a piece of webbing, eighteen feet in length ; now tie one end of the strap or webbing around the colt's neck, just where the collar comes ; work it well back to the shoulder ; you are now standing at the left side of the colt, do not be in a hurry, work handy, and carefully, be very uniform in your words and acts ; now take the other end of your strap, gently pass it back between the forward legs, bring it through to the left side ; now lay it over his back, with your right hand under his chest, you can draw it through again to the left side ; now place the end up into the loop around the neck—you will now find your strap crossed just back of the left fore-arm —gently raise the left foot, and lay it into the strap that comes between the legs—the outside strap is wound around the ankle ; now take the end that is passed through the loop around the neck in your right hand, your left holding the colt by the head ; you will see that you have the

foot secure, with no possible chance to injure himself in the least, as the whole strain comes over the back, and around the neck; let the colt stand until he attempts to free the foot, but if you hold him firm he will soon find it useless, and give up, and yield his foot to you; the moment that he yields, and not till then, relieve him. You have now fully convinced him that you are not going to hurt him, and that he cannot get his foot from you, you will have no more trouble with that foot. Now try the right foot in the same manner; handle each one thoroughly; remember that it is just as necessary to handle the forefeet as the hind ones, for a horse that is vicious to shoe forward is more dangerous than one that is bad behind. Now handle the hind feet: Have the strap around the neck, and between the fore legs, as before, and carry it back through the hind legs, around the near hind leg below the fetlock, and bring forward through the loop around the neck; take the colt by the head with your left hand, and the strap in your right, pull back on the strap, which will cause the foot to be drawn forward; this the colt will resist by kicking, but draw tightly on the strap, and hold him firmly by the head, he will soon find resistance useless, and will let you handle it as you wish. Now step to the right side of your colt, and proceed as on the left; remember that you must be firm, yet kind, and ever willing to submit to him when he does to you, but never let him know his strength compared with your own,

and never let him know that he is the strongest. By faithfully pursuing this plan as explained and demonstrated before the class, I am confident that you will meet with the most favorable results. Remember that you must be particular and persevering.

To Ride a Colt.

You have gained the confidence of your colt, by the use of your whip, now be very careful that you do not betray it, for if very wild he will be very suspicious, and watch every move, therefore it is very important that you are uniform in all your acts and words. The old fashion plan of riding the colt, we think, very wrong. We well remember of attempting to ride a colt under the directions of an old experienced horseman. We were placed upon the colt's back while he was rearing and plunging, and the next moment found ourself standing on our head in the snow, some three rods from the colt, and after making several useless attempts to mount him, gave it up as a bad job, while, by adopting our present plan, in a few moments the colt could have been ridden with perfect safety, just where we wish to go, and if this plan is faithfully pursued we are sure that any colt can be mounted, and rode, in a few moments, without incurring the risk of being pitched upon your head, and learning your colt a habit that will be dangerous, as well as very unpleasant. We say this with great confidence, for during nine years,

experience with the wildest colts that could be produced it has never failed in a single case. Before you attempt to mount a colt it is very important that you teach him the word *whoa*, which we claim to be the most important word in horsemanship, and if you wish your horse to learn and obey a word, you must first learn him the meaning of that word, and then only make use of it when you want him to stop. Never use the word *whoa* to call your horse's attention in the stable, as many persons do, such as, "*whoa, get over* ; *whoa, back* ; *whoa, come here*," etc., until the horse gets completely confused with the word, and cannot comprehend your meaning. Hence the necessity of being uniform in word and act. In fact, if you wish your horse to understand and obey you, you must always be honest with him—never tell him what you do not mean—never deceive him under any circumstances, but gain his confidence, and never betray it. We would just as soon think of betraying the confidence of our brother man as the horse we were training. In teaching your horse the word *whoa* take a strap, six or eight feet in length, lay it across his back to the right side, fasten to the ankle of the right foot, holding the strap in your right hand, the left on the halter or bridle; now lead the colt a few steps and say *whoa*, at the same time pull on the strap, which will throw him on three legs, and suddenly bring him to a stop, and in a very short time teach him that the word *whoa* means to stop. After educating your colt thoroughly in this manner, then

attempt to mount him by placing your knee to his side, just back of the forward forearm, and draw yourself gradually to his back; if he should attempt to move, pull on the strap, using the word *whoa*, and he will soon think more of his foot than of you, for he cannot think of both at the same time, as it is impossible for a horse to think of two things at once. You must now be very careful; do not try to work fast, and do not be in a hurry, for you will frighten him with your quick, hasty moves. If you will work slowly for five minutes, you will be on his back, and he will show no disposition to dismount you. We feel confident in your success, for we have never failed in mounting the worst that could be brought in half that time. move slow and careful until you get your right leg over his back, and in the same gentle manner get into an upright position. You now have your bridle reins in your left hand, the strap in your right, which is attached to the foot, and if he attempts to make a wrong move the word *whoa*, and a pull at the strap, will make all right. Bear in mind, however, that there is a great difference in the temper and intelligence of colts, some being quick to learn, while others are very stupid. Remember that the more dull and stupid the subject, the more need of patience and perseverance, always bearing in mind that you are a man, and are dealing with a dumb brute—that if you are not capable of controlling yourself, you certainly are not capable of controlling a poor dumb brute. Your colt will now allow

you to mount and dismount at pleasure. You cannot expect him to be handy to the rein until after he is properly bitted, which is the next step with the colt.

Bitting the Colt.

When we speak of bitting the colt, we do not expect the first lesson to give him a lofty, easy, graceful carriage of the head, it requires some few days driving to so develop the muscles of the neck to carry it easy and graceful without tiring him. The first lesson in bitting is to educate him to come to the rein quick and handy, that is readily accomplished by the use of what is denominated a Mexican tie, which is simply a cotton or hemp cord.

(Mr. Tidball, the originator of this, used a hair cord) but *we* finding that too severe for a colt with a very sensitive mouth concluded the cotton or hemp better, cotton is preferable. Now dear reader let me say to you that this cord if properly used is very valuable, if not used judiciously it is dangerous and would have a bad effect. It is one of the most powerful instruments for controlling the mouth ever made public. Now then for its practical use. Procure a half inch cotton cord about fifteen feet in length, tie a knot in each end. pass the end through twice, so the knot will not slip (a single tie is apt to slip out) in one end make a loop about four inches in diameter, or one that you can pass your hand through easy. This loop

should be tied with a sailor's bow-line knot, which is made thus: Hold both hands well out from you; take one end of the cord in your right hand between the thumb and forefinger, the end from you and the main rope extending toward you in the palm of the hand and lying across the little finger, the palm being up, hold out your left hand with the palm up; lay the rope across the forefinger of the left hand and draw it towards you through the palm until it is drawn through about two feet from the end you hold in your right hand; with your right wind the cord once round and close to the left, pass the end you hold in your right under the cord on the back of your left hand, passing it from the wrist towards the forefinger and drawing it through about three inches, leaving the desired loop hanging below, keeping the palm of the left hand up; pass the end with the right hand under the cord beyond and outside of your left, passing it from right to left, then bring it back over the cord on the back of your left hand, passing it from the fingers towards the wrist, barely passing the knot on the end through; with the right hold firmly upon the end and the loop which was left hanging when you passed the end three inches through, withdraw your left hand and with it take hold of the main rope and draw the knot tight. You may think the directions for tying this knot rather a complicated affair but study the instructions given carefully and you will have but little difficulty however; if you should

fail in the first attempt try again, two or three times trying you will succeed. The small loop is not used for bitting, but as you will see is used for different purposes in handling the horse. Now for the other end of the cord as used for bitting. Take the other end of the cord, pass it around the neck of the colt about mid-way between the ears and shoulder, and get the size of the neck, then remove from the neck and tie a bowline knot the same as directions for small loop, now slip it over the colt's head, and back on his neck as far as practicable, with your right hand take hold of the cord about eighteen inches below the neck, and carry it through between the loop and neck forward, and place the running loop so formed into the colt's mouth ; now you have him in the position for bitting. Take hold of the cord that hangs down from the loop around the neck in your right hand, step directly in front of the colt, place your left hand upon his nose, gently pull upon the cord with your right hand, with your left press against his nose, you see by gently pulling with your right and pushing with your left you carry his nose back in the direction of his chest, that position gives him an arched neck, that is the first position of the head ; the second is to carry his head well up. to accomplish this it is necessary to step about four feet in front of your colt's head, with the cord in your right hand, and give a light pull forward and upward, saying hold up your head sir, another pull, at the same time repeating the word (hold

(up your head.) The next move is to educate him to come to the rein quick to the right and left, now with your cord step to the left side of the colt (eight or ten feet feet back) and give him a sudden pull, and then to the right side and give him another pull with the cord, by repeating the lesson about twenty minutes each day for three or four days, your colt is well bitted he will come to the rein quick and handy. The next is to make him acquainted with the bit.

To get the Colt used to the Bit.

Nothing is more desirable than to have a horse carry his head and neck gracefully. To effect a graceful carriage of the horse's head and neck, various apparatus have been devised—one of which is the common old-fashioned bitting harness, and we must say we are bitterly opposed to its use. The practice which has been adopted by most farmers, of placing the bitting harness on the horse, and buckling up his head as high as they well can—also, drawing the side straps very short, and then turning him out in a pasture field, is not only cruel, but it gives a very ungraceful stiffness to the horse's neck. How often it has been the case where horses turned out in such a position have reared and thrown themselves upon the ground, struck the head upon a log, stone or some hard substance, and lost their life? In the first place, put your cord around your horse's neck, and into the mouth, just as recommended for bit-

ting the colt. Lead your horse out of the stable; let your cord be about fifteen feet in length; take your whip in the right hand; touch him lightly on the quarters with the whip, and occasionally give him a pull with the cord, but in doing so, if he should attempt to approach you, wave your whip to keep him the proper distance; and as often as he drops his head give him a sudden pull with your cord, which will cause him to keep his head in a proper position. Give him a lesson of this kind about fifteen minutes each day for three or four days, after which get prepared a heavy surcingle. This is placed around your horse with a crotch made the same as the end of a common sawbuck; this is fastened, and placed on the top of the surcingle, and riveted fast, leaving the top ends about two feet above the horse's back, with inch buckle attached. Your bridle is now put on with open reins, the end of each fastened to the buckles above. Have no side reins, but lead him out with your cord as before. When he attempts to crowd on the bit, a little pull will put him in a right position. When the horse has become somewhat used to the bit, you should buckle the stays a little shorter, and let him wear it so for a short time; he will very soon find out that he cannot lower his head, and as his mouth will be rather tender he will naturally raise his head to take off the pressure of the bit from his mouth. You thus give voluntary exercise to the muscles of the neck, and in a short time it becomes natural and easy

for the horse to carry his head well up. Every time you put on the bitting you can shorten your straps a little, until he carries his head in the right position.

Harnessing the Colt for the First Time.

If the colt is shy about allowing you to put on the harness, upon backing him out of the stall first put the cord around his neck, with running loop in the mouth, (same as for bitting) and give him a sharp pull sidewise, at the same time repeat the word whoa, also gently pat him upon the neck. Now lead him to the place on the barn floor where you wish to have him stand while harnessing, quietly take down your harness from the pegs; if the colt moves from his position, lay down your harness and give him two or three more sharp pulls with the cord at the same time with a firmness repeat the word whoa; do not speak too loud, be careful in pulling him around not to hurt him, a few pulls with the cord, patting and caressing about the neck and face frequently repeating the word whoa, will so quiet him, that you will have no farther trouble. We well know this operation requires a little time and patience. When the harness is well on, take it off and repeat the process until he will allow you to harness him without scaring. In bridling the colt observe the same rules with cord as for harnessing, with your cord lead him around the yard for half an hour to acquaint him with the moving of straps and the

feeling of harness in his unaccustomed position, if he should attempt to escape, one pull with the cord will bring him to you in a moment. After a little time you may commence driving him with the reins, take the precaution to attach your webbing to the ankles of the left forward foot, bring it back between the girth and body of the colt, hold it in your hands as a third rein, if he should attempt to run pull upon your webbing, take his left foot from him; that leaves him on three feet, and in your power, at the time repeating the word whoa; that brings him to a stop. A lesson of two or three hours each day for three or four days, turning him in different directions, to stop and go at the word, impressing upon his mind that you are his superior, and can control him at pleasure, he is now ready for hitching in harness the first time.

Hitching the Colt to Wagon the First Time.

In hitching the colt to wagon the first time, we think it a far better and safer plan to hitch him in double harness, beside a well broke horse, also, on the off side, and why? The first handling your colt receives has been mostly upon the near side, consequently, he being on the off side, and the broke horse on the near side, where the colt had received his first lesson, he would not be as apt to spring as he would be to place the broke horse on the off side. Again, should an accident occur, to cause you to jump from your wagon, it would be

more natural for you to jump to the near side, and in stopping your team it is more natural to get out on the near side. The harness being on both horses, you will now proceed to hitch them to wagon. In doing this it will be necessary to have some one to assist you; let your assistant lead the broke horse to the near side of the pole; next place your colt to the off side; let the person helping you, hold the colt by the head while you are buckling the reins, hitching the tugs, and placing the webbing or long line to the ankle of the left forward foot; perhaps it would be better to buckle a short strap around the pasturn, with ring attached, to guard against chafing. To be more fully understood, we will explain how it is made: Take a soft leather strap, one inch and a half wide, and ten inches long, with the inside edges shaved thin; then take a strap of firm leather, fifteen inches long and one inch wide; on one end place a buckle and loop, with a lap of two inches on the under side; in the other end punch holes for the buckle-tongue, place the inch strap on the outside of the wide strap, in the centre, with one end extending one inch beyond the buckle; then stitch the two together, commencing at the buckle, and stitching two inches, having the loop pretty close to the buckle, then slip a one and a half inch ring over the outer strap, close up to the stitching; then proceed with the stitching, and close up. This finishes the strap which is to buckle around the ankle of the forward foot. A

strap or webbing fifteen feet in length, is buckled or tied in the ring, and carried back between the girth and body of the colt, and back into the wagon, holding it with the lines in your hands. All is now ready, start up slowly, stopping occasionally, while on a walk, pronouncing the word "whoa," at the same time pulling up on the foot strap. You will at once perceive that you have the most perfect control over the colt's movements. Should he attempt to run, catch his foot and bring him to a stop; don't halloo at the top of your voice, but with firmness say *whoa*. You may think your colt would stumble and fall, but strange as it may appear to you it is almost impossible when in that position, for him to fall, or even stumble while in motion. The colt being unused to work, it will be necessary to give him a short drive the first time, as you do not want him to get leg-weary, and become sullen; after which you can give him short and lively drives until he becomes way-wised, and obeys the rein and word quickly. When he has by this means become accustomed to being handled without scringing, or showing signs of fear, you may then hitch him up single.

Hitching the Colt in Single Harness.

Put on your harness carefully, which should be strong in every respect, and well fitted to your colt; lead him around for a short time, until he becomes familiar with the harness, then check him quite loosely at first. Take your webbing, or

the strap, that you have used to handle his feet, attach one end to the ankle of the right forward foot, carrying it back through between the belly-band of your harness and the colt. Now take your reins from the pad, and you have three reins, two to his head and one to his foot. Now drive him about a short time; when you want him to stop, use the word *whoa*, and take his foot. Now place the web or strap between his hind legs, touching him gently on each leg, if he should attempt to jump or kick, say whoa, pull on the foot strap, then gently approach him, pat and caress, to let him know that you are with him, and that he has done right in stopping. Continue this until he will start and stop at the word; come to the right or left, as the reins indicate. He is now prepared for the wagon. Do not be tempted under any circumstances to use an old rotten harness, or to hitch your colt to an old rotten, rattling wagon, liable to give way on the first move of the colt. Many valuable colts have been so frightened through such carelessness as to become almost useless.

Make everything safe and sure, as safety and certainty should be your motto.

Before you hitch your colt into the shafts, lead him around the wagon or sleigh, and let him examine every part of it; then back him into the shafts; stand on the left side of your colt; have the strap or webbing attached to the right forefoot, and over the back, holding it constantly in

your hand; now gently lift the shafts, and make him fast; if he should attempt to move, the word whoa, and the use of the foot strap, would quiet him; now step to the right side, take the foot strap, pass one end over the belly band of the harness, and carry it back on the right side of the wagon, over the hold back strap, using that as a third rein in your hand. You see now that you are all safe. If he attempts to run, pull upon this strap, which instantly throws him on three legs, therefore he is obliged to stop; if he attempts to run back, the same remedy stops him; if he attempts to kick, call his attention to his forward foot instantly.

Now all that is necessary is to be careful, and use a little common sense in teaching your colt what you want him to do; in a very short time you have a colt that you can recommend as properly broken, safe and kind for any one to drive, which is almost the first question asked by the purchaser.

We have now taken you through the whole list of training your colt, and we hope you will never lose sight of all the important principle of our system: Patience, Perseverance, and Kindness, with a good share of Firmness; and also remember that colts should be *trained* not *broken*. Train a colt in the way he should go, and he will never need breaking. Do not do as many people do, let their colts run until they are four or five years old, and then undertake to break them the old fashioned way; this is impracticable, for you as often

break their constitutions, their courage, their spirits, and sometimes their *necks*, and very often the breakers themselves get hurt. The colt should be taught step by step, with patience and perseverance, what you wish him to do; not driven to do what he does not know—what he cannot understand—while smarting under the lash.

We will now commence with the old bad horse's harness trick. We have very often remarked that ninety-nine out of every hundred vicious horses in harness are horses with ungovernable mouths. If we govern the mouth we will, in almost every instance, have a controllable horse. We will ask, did the reader ever see a balky, kicking, bolting, plunging, runaway horse, with a fine, easy, governable mouth? We never have, therefore we always give the vicious horse a thorough training with the bitting cord before hitching up; in a short time he will learn to yield the mouth readily to the pressure of the bit, after he has been thoroughly trained with the cord. We wish to convince him beyond a question that we have the power to handle him just as we wish, and will just say that we consider it necessary to handle all horses in a manner to convince them that they can be controled; let your lessons be thorough, but not very long; be gentle and patient with the colt, but make the old stubborn and vicious horse feel the extent of your power until he submits; then repeat until he yields unconditional submission; then be

gentle and kind, yet firm, in your treatment afterwards.

After testing all other plans that have been brought before the public, we must say that our present system for handling a vicious horse—to subdue him—or for performing surgical operations, that it is far ahead of anything ever made public, and if we had retired from the business of teaching Horsemanship we would not be deprived of the use of this one point for ten times its cost. The first step in the management of a bad horse is to show him that his willfullness must yield to superior power. This you can do best with the use of our surcingle, which we will now explain so that you need not make a mistake.

Learning a Colt to Back.

Learning the colt to back is the next operation, and is a matter of great importance, as the future value of your colt depends upon his being thoroughly broken. It should be commenced while bitting the colt; and before you ever attempt to harness you should teach him to back promptly at the word, in the following manner: Have on biting bridle, stand in front and a little to the left of your colt, your left hand on the bridle, in your right a light spring top whip; now give a quick pull on the bridle, at the same moment a light blow on the nose with your whip and say, "back, sir;" ease up on the bridle, your whip at your right side, patting and caressing on the neck with your

right hand; in a few moments try it again. By repeating this a few times he will learn what you mean by saying "back, sir." He is now ready to harness.

Subduing the Colt.

The plan for subjugating wild colts and vicious horses has been experimented upon more than all other points in horsemanship. At present there are five different modes of operating, as follows: Mr. J. S. Rarey's plan of strapping the foot; Messrs. Rockwell & Hurlbut's whirling until he staggers, or falls to the ground; Messrs. D. Magner & Dudley claim to have an improvement upon the last named by tieing a loop in the end of his tail, taking the tie strap of the halter, pass it through the loop, bringing his head to his side, and tied fast to the tail; he then with a bow-top whip steps behind the horse, cracks him sharp in the quarters, and keeps him whirling until he falls. Another plan, as introduced by Prof. Hamilton, is to procure a piece of rein webbing ten feet in length, attach one end to the ankle of the left forward foot, made fast with a timber hitch, which is made thus: take the end of the webbing, carry it to the inside of the pastern, bring it around the ankle to the outside, thence under the main webbing over to the outside and back of the pastern, then pass the end under and up through between the ankle and webbing, passing the end through twice, and slipped up close (a knot tied after that manner cannot slip

or injure the pastern, and will also untie without trouble). After the web is made fast to the pastern of the left forward foot, the other end is carried through under the chest, and over the horse's back to the near side; a half-inch cord is now tied around the horse's neck, about midway between the head and shoulder, a running loop is then passed through between the neck and cord, carried forward and looped into the mouth. He now lifts the left forward foot, takes the webbing that is brought over the back to the near side, draws it close, winds the webbing around his right hand, and presses the knuckles hard on the left side of the back; with the left hand reaches to the off side of the horse's neck, grasps the cord that is looped into the mouth, and carries his head against his right shoulder. After moving him upon three legs for a little time, he then throws him upon the left side. All of the above named plans may answer very well, but we never adopt any of them, only with the green colt. In handling a wild colt, if he (at times) becomes stubborn and willful, we grasp the halter with the left hand, with the right grasp the tail, and give him a few sharp whirls to the left, until he is somewhat dizzy, we then slip to the opposite side, with the right hand grasp the nose-piece of the halter, with the left the tail, give him a few sharp turns to the right; if he is rather sullen and refuses to move, with your left boot give him a few kicks across the quarter, that will give him a start, after which you can whirl him either

way as fast as you like. This will have a good effect upon a wild colt that has acquired no vicious habits; but for the old horse we use our surcingle; study and fully understand its use and you will not fail to bring them to an unconditional surrender. Read carefully the next point in order, and its use will be fully explained.

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

Much has been said of Mr. J. S. Rarey's system of subjugating vicious horses. It is known almost the world over. He has taught his system in the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, and has also had the pleasure of operating before the Royal Court in England; and as far as our knowledge extends, his system is met with approval of all those that have attended his lectures. But after giving him all the praise that is due, you must consider Mr. Rarey's system for subjugating vicious horses is like all other new inventions that are brought before the public—in a short time there are very great improvements.

The plan we adopt by which to subdue vicious horses we consider far superior when compared with Mr. Rarey's. We both accomplish the same object, but by a different way of operating. And why do we employ such means by which to subdue vicious horses; it is to put him in a position that he is unconscious of the amount of his strength, satisfy and convince him that we can control him to our liking, and when once conquered he sub-

units himself to our will, after which he will do almost anything we may require of him.

Now, dear readers, before you attempt to do anything, it is necessary to know just what you are going to do, and how you are going to do it; and if you are experienced in the art of taming wild horses you ought to be able to tell within a few minutes the length of time it would take you to bring a wild horse perfectly under your control.

We have given you the first step. He is brought up, and will follow you by the use of the whip. Now, the next point is to subdue and conquer him. Let your cord remain upon your horse the same as for halter breaking. By the use of the cord you will be able to keep him quiet while placing the surcingle around his body, and other steps necessary for his subjugation. Mr. Rarey bedded the floor with straw, but we think it better to have a clean floor, and pad well the knees. If your floor is clean and dry there is no danger of your horse slipping; if you use straw upon the floor it is apt to give under his feet; he would slip, and perhaps get injured. Now for the plan and use of the surcingle:

Dimensions and Use of Surcingle.

This is six feet six inches in length, with twelve rings attached to it; the first ring is five inches from the buckle on the front edge; next five inches from the first on the back edge; next, six inches from the second. (This third ring is used for

the left forward foot.) The fourth ring six inches from the third, placed to the back edge. The fifth and sixth rings are used as pulley rings to bring up the right forward foot; the fifth ring five inches from the fourth; the sixth three inches from the fifth. Next is a small ring two inches from the sixth on front edge; next, eight inches from seventh on back edge; next, nine inches from eighth; next, three inches from ninth on back edge; next, one inch from eleventh on back edge; the second and seventh rings are attached to the front edge of the surcingle, used for bringing the horse's head on his side when performing surgical operations. The first, fourth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth, are attached to the back edge by the use of short straps fastened with copper rivets; these are used for fastening both hind feet to the surcingle when performing operations such as castrating, firing, etc.

You are now acquainted with the plan; now for its practical use. Take your surcingle, approach your horse on the left side, put it around his body; buckle so the third ring will be just in the position by which to fasten the left forward foot. Place in the third ring a strap eighteen inches in length, one inch and a quarter wide, with buckle and two loops, the same as common hame strap; this put through the third ring, the end slipped into the loop on the unfinished side, and drawn through. The strap now hangs by the third ring, fastened by a loop just back of the left

forward arm. On the right side of the horse, just back of the arm, are the fifth and sixth rings. You have prepared another strap fifteen feet in length, and one inch wide. One end of this strap is buckled on the fifth ring; also a small strap, eight inches in length, with one ring attached. This is buckled around the ankle of right forward leg, ring on outside. The other end of fifteen feet strap passes through the ring at the pastern, and brought up through the sixth over the horse's back. All is now in readiness for handling your horse.

You are standing on the left side of your horse. Take up the left fore foot, and bend his knee till his hoof is bottom upward, and nearly touching his body; the strap hanging to the third ring is brought around the ankle and buckled. The left foot is now secured, and leaves your horse standing on three feet, and in your power. You are standing on the left side of your horse; grasp the bridle-rein on the left side of the horse's neck, six inches from the bits. Reach over the horse's back with your right, holding the strap that comes from the opposite foot; bear against his shoulder till you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his foot, your pulling with your right will raise it in the same position as his left, and he will have to come on his knees; keep the strap tight in your right hand, so that he cannot straighten his leg if he rises up. Hold him in this position, and turn his head towards you; bear against his side with your shoulder, not hard, but with a steady, equal

pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down. As soon as he lies down he will be completely conquered, and you can handle him as you please; take off the straps, and straighten out his legs; rub him gently about the face and neck with your hand, the way the hair lies; handle all his legs, and after he has lain ten or twenty minutes let him get up; after resting him a short time, lie him down again. Repeat the operation three or four times, which will be sufficient in most cases, for he is perfectly conquered, and has submitted himself to your will, and can be educated to do almost anything you may require of him.

By the use of the surcingle, you can place your horse in any position you like, without the assistance of any one; he can be castrated in twenty minutes by one alone, can be educated to know that a Buffalo robe, umbrella, piece of paper, or any object however frightful, is harmless, and after once educated in that manner you have no further trouble.

Castrating.

The plan usually adopted for throwing and castrating the colt has been attended with more or less danger, time and trouble. The operator has prepared a rope about one inch and a half in diameter, and some twenty feet in length, in the center is made a loop, which is slipped over his head and neck down to the shoulders, the ends carried back and around the ankles of the hind

feet. One man is placed on each side of the colt, holding the ends of said rope; the third man at his head. The two men holding the ends of the rope, pull, while the man at his head endeavors to back him. After some severe struggling, he is thrown back upon his haunches. I must say the plan is not only cruel, but attended with a great amount of danger; the colt does not recover from his injuries for some time. Two valuable colts, to our certain knowledge, were rendered worthless by the use of the above-mentioned step in throwing them: one had his thigh broken; the other so injured across the loin that he became useless. By the use of our surcingle as described on previous page, any boy fifteen years of age can lay down a horse easily, and place him in any position for performing surgical operations of any kind, without the assistance of any one. In sections where we are travelling in the spring season, colts are sent to us daily to be castrated, and not in a single case have we occupied more than ten minutes in performing the operation, without any assistance. By the use of our surcingle it can be accomplished in ten minutes (alone), easier than adopt the old fashion way, with half a dozen assistants.

How to Drive a Runaway Horse.

This is easily effected by buckling a strap eight inches in length, one inch wide, around the ankle of the left forward foot, with inch ring attached; another strap fifteen feet in length, one inch wide,

with one end buckled to the hame ring, the other end slipped through the ring attached to the pastern, and from thence under the hip-strap into the wagon. By adopting this plan you can remain seated and control him as you please. When you move your horse pull on your strap, and by so doing you bend the leg inward, so as to bring the bottom of the hoof nearly up to his body. Your horse now stands on three legs, and you can manage him as you please, for he can neither rear, run, nor do anything of a serious nature. This simple operation will conquer a vicious horse quicker than any other plan that can be adopted ; it does not hurt him, while it enables him to perceive that you can render him powerless. His foot claims all his attention, and you can drive him at your pleasure. He may at first get very mad, and strike with his knees, but will soon give over, after which you may go to him, let his foot down, and caress him. You must bear in mind that he will tire very quickly on three legs ; hence you should let him have his foot as soon as he seems to be fatigued. You can let him have his foot without getting out of the wagon ; let your strap be a little slack, the ring on the pastern slipping backwards and forwards as he travels, so that no obstruction is in the way. Drive him with his foot down as long as he is quiet, but if he attempts to do anything wrong, pull on the strap and take his foot from him again. If he manifests a desire to run let him have the lines, but keep

the strap firm that is attached to his foot ; he will soon tire, and stop at the word. By driving him in that way a short time, you will have effectually mastered his disposition to run, or try to get away. We have seen horses, totally unmanageable from their vicious propensities, so gentled by this process that in a few hours they might be driven anywhere with perfect safety ; and one great advantage of the plan is, that the results are permanent.

How to Drive a Kicking Horse.

It must be remembered this is a vice foremost in point of danger. A vicious kicking horse is more dangerous than one possessed of any other vice. If your horse is a little nervous, lie him down with your surcingle, and gently harness him as though he were ever so kind. Then put on your ten-cent cord bridle. This is made by taking a half-inch cord twenty feet in length ; get the centre, and loop two gang-runners one foot apart ; now place it on the horse's head just back of his ears, with loop on each side ; the ends are brought down, crossed through the mouth, and back through the loops above. Now your bridle is arranged on his head. Take the ends (after brought through the gang-runners) back through the turrets of your pad ; place your horse between your shafts ; buckle the belly-band close, so your shafts cannot rise ; then place a pully on the top of the shafts, each side of the horse's quarters ; make

them fast. Then bring the cords from the turrets that are attached to the pad under the wheels of the pulley, over the horse's quarters, and make them fast. Your horse is in just the right position. Have no fear, for you can drive any kicking horse with it anywhere you please. If he attempts to raise his quarters, he throws his head violently into the air, and can do no harm ; it has a peculiar advantage over him, for it does not hinder the traveling, as there is nothing attached to his feet ; and all you have to attend to is your lines. Drive him in that manner for three or four days, after which remove it, and your horse is effectually broken of the vice.

Another Plan for Driving a Kicker in Harness.

Place him between your shafts as before ; place your cord bridle upon his head, and arrange it same as first lesson for driving kickers in harness. Now get a two inch ring, place it on the top of the back strap, where the hip straps cross ; get a piece of harness leather four inches long and one inch wide. Stand the ring on the edge, take the four inch strap, pass it through the ring, and stitch fast on each side. The ring is now made fast to the back strap on top of the horse's hips. Take the ends of your cord bridle (after passing them through the gag-runners), bring them back to the horse's quarters, and pass both ends through the ring that is attached to the back strap ; the

cord that is passed through the gag-runner, on the left side of the horse's head, that being passed through the ring, is brought down across the left hip, and made fast to the shaft; the one on the right side of the head is passed through the ring, carried down over the right hip of the horse, and made fast to the off side shaft—drawn close enough to keep his head well up. We think the explanation given, sufficient to give the reader a full understanding of the horse's position. Get into your wagon, start your horse, all you have to attend to is your reins. You see at once if the horse attempts to raise his quarters, he sends his head violently into the air. The cord bridle in his mouth is very severe, and has a powerful controlling influence. In hitching him up the first time, we would recommend hitching him to a two-wheeled vehicle, with shafts strong, made of poles some three inches in diameter. Should you have a horse of this kind, in kicking should he curb his mouth against his chest, and kicking almost straight back, without raising his head but little, place an iron standing martingale two and a half feet in length from the hames to the bits; that will keep his head well up, and he can do no harm. Drive the kicker in that position for eight or ten days; drive him in such places where he would be most likely to get frightened and attempt to kick. We think that length of time will subdue and conquer the most of kickers.

How to Handle a Kicking Horse in Double Harness.

In handling a kicking horse in double harness you can virtually adopt the same plan as recommended in single harness. Hitch him to pole by the side of a well broke horse; procure a heavy wagon shaft, with a bow at the butt, the same as for carriage. Step to the side of your horse, pass the small end through the lug strap (as in single harness) turning it sidewise, then carry the point of the crooked end under the end of the evener, leaving a lap of some four inches, and make fast with two half-inch bolts, bend projecting outward, after which procure a strap four and a-half or five feet long (owing to size of horses), one inch and a-half wide, with billet buckle and loop attached to each end, the same as your reins are buckled into the ring of the bits. One end of this strap is buckled around the false shaft, where it passes through the tug strap of the harness of the kicking horse; the other end is passed through under the chest of each horse, just back of the forward legs, and buckled into the outside tug buckle of the opposite horse. That is to prevent the shaft from raising when the horse attempts to kick. Now place your cord bridle upon the horse's head, as recommended in single harness; bring the ends back, and pass them through the ring made fast on the top of the hips; on one side bring one of the cords down across the hip, and make it fast to the pole; the other end over the hip, and make

fast to the false shaft. He is now in almost the same position as when between the single shafts. The strap under the chest prevents the shaft from rising, should he attempt to kick, also the horses from spreading. We have another plan of working a kicking horse in double harness, and why we do not recommend it in all cases is because the operator is too apt to get careless, and neglect to watch closely the moves of the horse. The operator can always tell by watching him closely, when he is premeditating a vicious move: a little scringing, dropping of the ear, frisking of the tail, hogging down on the bit with a sudden start, all indicate something wrong. Consequently, you see 'tis highly necessary to watch his moves closely. The plan we were about to speak of is as follows, and our experience in handling horses warrants us in recommending it a good one: Hitch your kicker by the side of a well broke horse, procure a strong half inch cord fifteen or eighteen feet in length, pass it around the horse's neck, get the size, tie your bowline knot, slip it over the head, and well down toward the shoulder, then take hold of the cord below, pass it through the loop, between the neck and cord, and place the running loop into his mouth, same as for biting; then attach the long foot strap to the ankle of the inside forward foot, carry the other end back between the girth and body, into the wagon; also your cord. Get some friend to ride with you the first time, he driving the team, you handling the cord and foot

strap. If he attempts to kick, take his foot from him, give him a sudden pull with the cord. We have broken some of the worst kind in a very few days by adopting this plan. You have a powerful controlling influence over them, as they can neither run nor kick. Try it.

How to use a Balky Horse.

If ever we felt that the horse deserved the philanthropic sympathy of man, it has been when we have seen a man ignorant and brutal in his own nature trying to move a balky horse. We will have been amply repaid, and will have certainly given every one who buys this book a rich equivalent for his money, if by its perusal we induce a more civilized mode of treatment. We are to remember that balking is an acquired habit, and not from any disinclination on his part to pull. We know that some men will take the very best pulling horse, and in a short time make him balk, simply from mismanagement. It is not the dull, indolent horse which balks, but the high-spirited and firey horse of blood and mettle; this is so because those who undertake to drive them do not understand them. Notice which horse of a team it is that balks, and you will mostly find it to be the one of the highest mettle. He hears the command to go, and, being more ready to obey than the other, he springs off; but, not being able to start the wagon, he is thrown back on his haunches, stopping the other as well as himself.

The driver whoops and snaps his whip, and by the time that the slower horse has started, the free horse has made another effort, failed, and now both are balked. Both horses recognize that something is wrong, and neither knows what. They are alike afraid to move. Then the driver plies the whip, whoops and slaps the lines, all of which only tend to make the matter worse. This has been seen by almost every person. The horse was willing to go, but did not know how to move the load; and we ask any sensible man to tell us if the horse should be beaten for not doing that which he did not know how to do. You can make a horse do almost anything which he can fully understand; and we do contend that by proper education any balking horse can be started in a few minutes. Some have adopted the plan of buckling a strap to the ankle of one forward foot, standing in front, and by pulling the foot forward the collar presses against the shoulder, and he will move. Others have adopted the plan of throwing a handful of sand in his eyes, but to this plan, though it succeeds, we are bitterly opposed. We would sooner own a balky than a blind horse.

If you get hold of a horse that has been long in the habit of balking, just set apart a day for his education. Go into some pasture field, hitch your horse to a light load, something that he can move easily. If he refuses to pull, get a half inch cord ten feet in length, tie it around his neck and

loop it forward into his mouth, just as recommended for halter-breaking. Step to one side, give him a sudden pull and he will move a step towards you. Step to the opposite side; give him another sudden pull; by repeating it ten or twelve times he will start willingly. Then increase your load, and if he refuses to pull use the cord as above. We have seen the worst of balky horses in three hours time made perfectly kind—to pull in any spot or place. The plan is simple. And why is it so effectual? There is nothing you can place in a horse's mouth by which you can control him with such ease. The cord is placed around his neck, and brought forward into his mouth, and by a sudden pull with the other end it is drawn suddenly across his tongue, comes in contact with the nerve of his lower jaw, which he cannot long endure, and he willingly moves off. If at any future time he should show any symptoms of balking, a lesson with the cord is all that is necessary.

How to Break a Halter-Puller.

Always use a leather halter, and be sure to have it made so that it will not draw tight around his nose; if he pulls on it, it should be of right size to fit his head easily and nicely, so that the nose band will not be too tight or too low. Never put a rope halter on an unbroken colt, or a horse that is in the habit of pulling at the halter, under any circumstances whatever. They have caused more

horses to hurt or kill themselves than would pay for twice the cost of all the leather halters that ever were needed for the purpose of haltering colts. It is almost impossible to break a horse of the vice with a rope halter. He will pull, rear and throw himself, and thus endanger his life. And we will tell you why. It is just as natural for a horse to try to get his head out of anything that hurts it, or feels unpleasant, as it would be for you to try to get your hand out of a fire. The cords of the rope are hard and cutting; this makes him raise his head, and draw on it; and as soon as he pulls, the slip-noose (the way the rope halters are always made) tightens and pinches his nose, and then he will struggle for life. Who would run the risk of a fine horse breaking his neck rather than pay the price of a leather halter? If you have a horse that, from mismanagement, has acquired the habit of pulling at the halter, place your leather halter on his head; the strap you hitch him with, have it twenty feet in length. You may hitch him in a stall, or to a post outside, or any place where he is in the habit of pulling. If in a stall, run the end of your rein through the hole in the manger, then back through the ring of the halter; and as you pull it through the ring bring his head within two feet of the manger, then between his forward legs, and make fast to the ankle of his left fore foot. We think you can see clearly there is no possible chance for him to break his halter, or get loose. If he makes an attempt to pull

back he brings his left hind foot forward under the body, is fearful he will fall, and steps forward in a moment. After he has made the attempt to break his halter three or four times, you may take any object, however frightful, and hold it in a position to frighten him, and he will not make an effort to pull back. We have seen the worst of the kind effectually broken of the vice in thirty minutes.

Another and Better Plan for Breaking a Halter-Puller.

Lead your horse to a place most convenient for hitching him. It don't matter whether to a post, in the stall, or elsewhere. Place a common strap halter upon his head, then procure a piece of rein webbing fifteen feet in length, or a strap one and a fourth inch wide, of same length; get the centre of said webbing or strap. Now buckle a common web surcingle around his body, just back of the shoulder, then lay your webbing across his hips, carry one end forward, between the surcingle and body, on the left side, the opposite end between the surcingle and body, on the off side of the colt, the centre rests across his hips, the ends carried forward. Take the centre of the webbing in your right hand, give it one turn over, that leaves it crossed upon his hips; carry the centre and pass his tail through the loop you made by turning the centre of the webbing over, the same as cruppering with harness. Step forward, reach your left hand through under the

horse's neck, take hold of the end of webbing on the off side; with your right hand take the end on the left side, bring the two ends together under the neck, and tie them around the chest. Then carry the end of your tie strap through the ring in manger, or some point where he has been in the habit of pulling; bring back and make fast to the webbing that passes around the chest. Your halter-puller now is in the right position; if he refuses to pull, induce him to do so by frightening him in some manner. Our experience with halter pullers warrants us in saying this plan is lasting and effectual. You can hitch him in the stall, let him remain in that position through the night. He can lie down, get up, and move around the stall without injuring himself in any way. Hitch him each day at different points where he has been in the habit of pulling, after which you need have no fears of his breaking a common halter.

A Runaway, Bolting, or Plunging Horse.

This is a very dangerous vice, one accompanied with a great amount of danger to limb and life. If the horse, when making an effort to run, becomes very wild and desperate, and in bolting, would jump off some bridge or precipice, it is highly necessary to have some means of controlling him, and to bring him to a sudden stop. To accomplish this, use the cord with small loop placed around the under jaw of the horse; the other end is carried over his neck, brought back, and

passed through the small loop attached to the under jaw, and thence back into the wagon. The running loop over the horse's neck should be kept well back to his shoulder. Now prepare two long foot straps, and attach the end with short strap to the ankle of each forward foot. The other ends pass through between the girth and body of the horse, outside of the traces and into the wagon. Hold your long foot straps and cord in your hand with the reins, then drive him along in places where he would be most apt to scare. If he attempts to run or bolt, give him a strong pull with the cord, at the same time say (with firmness) "what are you doing, sir?" go 'long." That may cause him to straighten up, and perhaps give him a sudden start; if so, give him another pull, and say, "carefully, sir!" If the second pull does not check his speed, and you think he may get the best of you, then is the time to pull on the foot straps; take his feet from him, and drop him to his knees, pronouncing the word *whoa*. That brings him to a stop without any failure. Now ease up on your foot straps; do not hold him by the feet after dropping him to his knees, for in so doing he would be likely to struggle, fall over, and perhaps break your shafts. Again start him, if he attempts the same move, take his feet and bring him to a stop. He will not attempt the same move but a few times. There is nothing that will so frighten a horse, as to think he is going to be pitched on his head. The plan will effectually

conquer and subdue that wilful disposition. After driving him a few times with both webs, you may then feel safe to drive him with one. Every few days repeat the lesson with cord, and one long foot strap; a lesson each day for a few days will produce the desired result. The same plan is adopted with colts that are in the habit of running, and kicking at dogs, hogs, pieces of paper flying in the street, and the like. They are constantly on the lookout for such objects, and the driver or owner is never safe. Place the cord as recommended above, into the mouth, and the webbing to the foot, or both if necessary ; for our experience in handling horses has convinced us that some horses have the strength, and will to run a fourth of a mile on three feet; that is the reason why (in some cases) we use the long strap attached to both feet. In that case you disconcert them at once. If the colt is very headstrong when frightened, place the webbing to both forward feet, and cord in the mouth. Also with open bridle, so he can see all around him. Take a dog into the wagon with you ; as you are driving quietly along toss the dog out on the same side you are driving your colt. If he attempts to kick and run, give him a sudden pull with the cord ; at the same time take his feet from him, saying *whoa*. Get out, pat and caress him ; then repeat it again. A few lessons will break him.

Pawing in the Stall.

Get a common trace chain, about two feet long; fasten it to the leg that he paws with, just above the knee, with a hame strap, and let the chain swing to the side of the leg. He will soon be glad to keep it still.

Kicking in the Stall.

Some horses acquire this vice from mere irritability, and uneasiness in the stall. If the horse kicks with but one foot he can be broken, very easily, by attaching a wooden clog to the ankle of the foot that he kicks with. If with both feet, take the saddle part of a harness, and buckle on tightly; then take a short strap, with a ring and buckle around the forward foot, below the fetlock; to this strap attach another strap; bring up, and pass through the turrets down to the hind foot, below the fetlock. With this attachment on each side, the moment that he kicks he will pull his forward feet from under him, which brings him to his knees, and he will be careful not to do so very often. Let him stand in the stall in this way until he gives up the foolish habit.

Vicious Biters.

If he is a stallion, with the confirmed habit of biting and striking at your approach, we can give you but little encouragement. We would not think it worth while to attempt to break him, but would advise you to castrate him at once. How-

ever, we have bought several bad biting stallions, and effectually cured them of the vice while in our possession ; but on the approach of a stranger, they would show more or less viciousness. I have known owners of such horses to whip them until they would tremble in every joint, and were (seemingly) almost ready to drop, but have never, in a single case, known them cured by such treatment. In twenty minutes he is as determined as ever to renew the combat ; he seems unable to resist the temptation ; I sometimes think it a species of insanity. If you have a mare or gelding in possession of the vice, you can easily cure them. Place the small loop of the cord round the under jaw, with running loop over the neck ; have the small loop fit so close around the jaw that he cannot spit it out, also under the tongue ; the other end carry out of the stall, and hang on the peg where you hang your harness. Now, as you step up to the stall, take hold of the cord with one hand, the other, place on his quarter, and say, "stand over," if he attempts to frisk, or bite at you, give him a sudden pull, and say, "take care, sir !" then pass into the stall ; if he again attempts to bite at you, give him another sharp pull, saying, "what are you doing, sir !" Give him a few lessons of this kind and a cure is performed.

Bad to Bridle, Harness, or Groom.

A horse that is bad to bridle, is generally one that is tender about the ears ; those bad to groom

or harness, are naturally very sensitive skinned. A sharp curry comb is very irritating, and in the act of harnessing, should there be a sore or chafed spot, it creates a spasmodic, nervous movement of the skin. Such horses can easily be broken of the vice by the use of the cord. Place the long loop around the neck, with running loop in the mouth, as for bitting. Stand by the shoulder, give him a sharp pull with the cord, at the same time repeating some word, such as "whoa, boy," "be careful," "be quiet," or the like; now step to his side, pat and caress him about the head, neck and shoulders. Steadily pull the cord through the mouth with your right hand; with your left softly handle his ears until he becomes quiet. A few times bridling with the cord will cure him of the vice. For grooming or harnessing, use the cord the same. If he will not stand quiet to be harnessed or groomed, a few sharp pulls to the right and left will bring him to a surrender. Use the cord each time for a few days, and he will become docile and quiet.

Rolling in the Stall.

In the first place break your horse from rolling in the stable, for it is a habit that cannot be indulged in without a chance of being cast. Some horses will get cast, bruised, and half strangled, yet he will *roll* again the next night, and continue to as long as he lives. Our plan to break up this habit is to place a thin, soft pad under the sur-

eingle, with sharp nails so arranged that they will run through the pad, and prick him, when he attempts to roll.

Getting Cast in the Stall.

If there is anything that will vex, and irritate the proprietor of a stable, it is to have some one of his horses getting cast in the stall. Every night a thundering noise is heard, and some one calls out, "you have a horse cast." Up he gets, hurries to the stable, and with a great deal of hard labor they finally succeed in getting the horse to his feet, stiff, and badly galled. Observe the following and you will have no such trouble: Place on your horse a five ring strap halter, (a five ring halter he cannot slip) where the strap comes over the head, just back of the ears, attach a one and a-half inch ring; do not slip the top piece through the ring; you must make it fast, so it will not slip to the right or the left; get a strap four inches long, one inch and a quarter wide, set your ring in the centre of the strap that comes over the top of his head, then run the four inch strap through the ring, stitching both ends, leaving the ring fast in the centre; with the tie strap of your halter, make fast to the ring of the manger, leave sufficient length to put his nose within one foot of the floor. Over his head, and in the floor above, attach a staple and ring; now put his nose within one foot of the floor, and get the distance from the ring in the top of the halter to the ring in the sta-

ple above, about a foot back from the manger. The horse has the liberty to lie down, but cannot lay his head sidewise : consequently he cannot get east. The above never fails.

Driving on One Rein.

Even the angles of the mouth, with the biting cord. Then keep the blinders up so that he cannot see the driver, for this is often the cause—he is often watching back with one eye, and carrying his head to that side, constantly pulling upon the opposite rein. Oftentimes it is caused by the grinders being sharp ; if so, file them off.

Hard Pullers.

It is often remarked, and by horsemen, too, if you have a hard puller upon the bit, give him all the road he wants, and let him go. If he goes too fast, jerk him up, first with one line, then with the other. I have known some hard pullers, by giving them the rein and all the road they wanted, would run until they would fall, and repeat the same thing day after day. The idea is perfectly absurd ; it will amount to nothing but a broken down constitution. Let me speak of a simple plan by which you can control such horses at pleasure. Get a common snaffle bit, around which weld two iron rings one inch and a-half in diameter ; the bit is now placed in the horse's mouth, with rings slipped close to the cheek bars ; get a half-inch strap, ten inches in length, with

billet buckle and loop attached to each end, same as for buckling check reins in bits, now place it across the horse's nose, and buckle each end into the rings that are welded around the bit. That brings the rings very close each side of the upper jaw; stitch to the centre of the strap across the nose, one end of another half-inch strap eighteen inches long; to the other end attach the buckle on the top of the bridle and between the ears. This is to keep the nose piece from dropping over the nostril; the bit is now arranged. Place your horse between your shafts; buckle your reins and start him along. Drive him with a slack rein as long as he is quiet; if he attempts to go very fast pull upon the lines. As you pull, the rings around the bit crowd with more force against the sides of the face, throwing his mouth wide open, and causing the most excruciating pain. Drive him a few days with a bit so arranged, after which any boy twelve years of age can drive him with perfect ease.

Tongue Over the Bit.

Attach to your bridle a check bit, as follows:— Procure a small steel bar bit. A small one, so the cheek bars will sit close each side of the horse's face. To this bit buckle checks and cheek pieces of bridle: through this bit drill two holes, leaving a space between, and in the centre, of two inches and a half; get a thick piece of harness leather six inches long; cut it in the form of a

diamond, two and a half inches wide, with ends rounded off to a point. The centre of this piece of leather is doubled over the bit, with edges just covering the two holes; it is now stitched together across, and close to the bit; also edges of points are stitched firmly together, as the bit is placed in the mouth, the rounded points of the leather run back into the horse's mouth, and top of the tongue. He is now checked up, and the bit kept snug in his mouth; your reins are not to be buckled to this check bit, but another is used for driving. Get a common snaffle bit. This is made fast to the cheek pieces of the bridle with a couple of small half-inch straps five inches long, with buckle and loop attached, letting it hang in the mouth, one inch below the check bit; to this attach your reins. You now have a driving, as well as a check bit. If the horse attempts to work his tongue over the bit, the piece of leather, so attached, will prevent him at once. Should he (as is seldom the case) carry his tongue under the bit and out of the mouth, to the holes drilled through the bit attach a piece of large wire, passing the ends through; let the centre drop one-half inch below, same as a wide wire staple. When you put the bit in his mouth, pull his tongue through the loop, seeing that the space is large enough for it to sit easy. These plans will soon break a horse of the contemptible habit.

To Shoe a Horse that is Vicious,

We care not how vicious a horse may be when shoeing him, we think we can make the worst of the kind, stand perfectly still in ten minutes, so that the smith will have no further trouble. The plan which is adopted by the smiths in general is not only cruel, but has a tendency to make them far worse. A colt is taken to the shop, wild and uneducated; and during the process of setting the shoes, if he makes a wrong move, the smith gets in a fearful rage, gives him a sharp blow with the hammer or rasp, the horse rears and plunges, and is so frightened he will not allow a hand laid upon him. The next move is to fetter or cast him. A rope is put around his neck, then to the ankle of each of his hind feet, then forward; with perhaps two men at each end, they pull on the rope, and the horse is thrown back upon his haunches. We have seen fine horses so injured across the loins by adopting this plan of throwing them, that they were never again fit for use.

Another plan is to put a pair of tongs upon his nose, then a rope to the ankle of one of his hind feet, and through a ring made fast to his tail; his foot is drawn back; and made fast to the side of the shop.

Now, we ask any man if there is any common sense in employing such means by which to shoe a wild horse. If a horse struggles, which he is sure to do, he must get badly injured. In shoeing a bad horse, never confine him. Get a small

cord about ten feet in length, place it around his neck and into his mouth, just as recommended for halter breaking, balking, &c. All it will cost you is five cents, and by its use you can shoe the worst of the kind without trouble. In attempting to raise the foot, if the horse should rear or attempt to kick, let go the foot and give him a sudden pull with the cord ; then pat him on the neck, saying, "Ho! boy ; ho! boy ;" then hold the cord in your hand, and with the right pick up his foot. If he does not stand quiet, put his foot down, and give him two or three sudden pulls with the cord. Handle him in that manner ten minutes, and he will not dare to move. Smiths in many places have said they would not be deprived of the use of the above plan for one hundred dollars.

**For Teaching a Horse to Back, or a Horse
that is in the Habit of Bolting.**

The cord is all that is necessary for teaching your horse to back. Place a pair of them around his neck and into his mouth, one on each side. Get behind your horse, and you can teach him to back at the word in twenty minutes. For a bolting horse, use but one. If he is in the habit of bolting to the right, place the cord on the left side, and back into the wagon. If to the left, place it on the right side of the neck and into the wagon ; and when he attempts to bolt, a sudden pull will bring him in the right direction. Drive him with a cord a short time, and he is

broken of the vice. To educate him to the word "Whoa," a little pull, accompanied with the words "Ho! boy," is all that is necessary, and he will obey you.

The Plan for a Breachy Horse.

A breachy horse is one that costs a farmer a great amount of time and trouble. He goes to the pasture field, but is never sure of finding him where he perhaps left him the evening previous. Mr. Cole's plan, by which to prevent a horse from jumping, is to place a leather surcingle tight around his body, with inch ring under the chest, fastened to the surcingle ; also, a strap one inch wide, eight inches in length, buckled around the ankle of the left hind foot, with ring attached ; a strap one inch wide, three and a half or four feet in length, (the length of this strap is governed according to the size of the horse,) one end buckled in the ring under the chest, the other end to the ring attached to the ankle. If the horse should attempt to jump, placed in such a position, he deprives himself of the use of the left hind foot, has not power in the right, sufficient to rise—consequently he must fail in his attempt. In most cases the plan proves quite effectual.

To improve this surcingle, and prevent its working back, attach another ring to front edge, and under chest ; to this ring attach another strap as follows : procure a strap one inch and a-half wide and two feet long ; split this strap in the centre to

within four inches of one end, being the same as the crotch end of an old fashion standing martingale ; the wide end is passed through the ring under the chest, with two inch lap, and stitched fast, eight inches from the ends of split strap ; a buckle is made fast, leaving a billet eight inches in length. Now bring one of the split straps around the left arm outside ; carry it back between the forward legs, pass the eight inch billet through the ring under the chest, again forward, drawing up the slack and buckling fast ; the other part of split strap is carried around the nigh arm of the horse, and made fast same as left one. You see the horse has the privilege of walking around the pasture, but cannot easily trot or run, and should he attempt to jump, in the act of raising forward, those straps tighten, he has no use of his forward legs, and is disconcerted at once. I have known horses fail to jump a fence four rails high, with that simple attachment.

How to Catch a Horse in Pasture.

The prevailing opinion of horsemen generally is, that the sense of smell is the governing sense of the horse, and that no means can be employed by which to catch a wild horse in pasture without the use of strong smelling oils. Sullivan, Faucher, as well as others, have got up receipts of strong smelling oils, to catch and tame a wild horse—sometimes using the castor of his leg, which they dry, grind into a powder, and blow into his nos-

trils; sometimes using the oil of rhodium, cumin, and organum, that are noted for their strong smell; and sometimes they scent the hands with the sweat from under their arms, and blow their breath into his nostrils; all of which, as far as the scent goes, have no effect whatever in gentling or subduing the horse, or conveying any idea to his mind, though the work that accompany these efforts—handling him, touching him about the nose and head, and patting him, as they direct you should after administering the article, will have a very great effect, which they mistake for the effect of the ingredients used. By using the oils, you can approach a wild horse in pasture, and, after caressing him for a length of time, get your halter on his head, but when you attempt to lead him, he is off as wild as ever.

Faucher, in his work entitled *The Arabian Art of Taming Horses*, page 17, tells us how to accustom a horse to a robe by administering certain articles to his nose, and goes on to say, that these articles must first be applied to the horse's nose before you attempt to break him, in order to operate successfully. Now reader, can you, or any one else, give one single reason how scent can convey any idea to the horse's mind of what we want him to do. If not, then of course strong scents of any kind are of no account in taming the unbroken horse: for everything that we get him to do of his own accord, without force, must be accomplished by some means of conveying our idea to his mind. !

say to my horse " Go long," and he goes; " whoa," and he stops, because these two words—of which he has learned the meaning by the tap of the whip, and the pull of the rein, that first accompanied them—convey the two ideas to his mind of go and stop. Faucher, nor any one else, can never learn the horse a single thing by means of scents alone. How long do you suppose a horse would have to stand and smell of a bottle of oil before he would learn to bend the knee, and make a bow at your bidding, go yonder and bring your hat, or come here and lie down.

Thus you see the absurdity of trying to break, or tame the horse by the means of receipts for articles to smell of, or medicines to give him, of any kind whatever. The only science which has ever existed in the world relative to breaking horses, that has been of any account, is that true method which takes them in their natural state of mind, and improves their intelligence. Consequently, if you wish to educate your horse in a proper manner, adopt a mechanical process. He will then fully comprehend your meaning, and obey at the word. If your horse is wild, and will not be caught when in pasture, drive him into the barn and close the doors, and make them fast, after which adopt Mr. Smith's plan on fifth and sixth pages it will bring him up to you, and he will follow you just where you wish to go; after which you can go the pasture field, and say " come here, boy," and he obeys the call at once, and gives you no further trouble.

ON SHOEING.

The period when the shoe began to be nailed to the horse is uncertain. William, the Norman, introduced it into England. Far more than is imagined to the comfort, and health, of the horse, with the safety of his rider, depend upon shoeing. In taking off the old shoe the clinches of the nails should always be carefully raised, or filed off, and where the foot is tender, or the horse is to be examined for lameness, each nail should be partly punched out. The edges of the crust are then to be rasped, to detect whether any stubs remain in the nail holes, and to remove the crust into which dirt and gravel have insinuated themselves. Next comes the important process of paring out, with regard to which it is impossible to lay down any specific rules. It is, however, undoubted that far more injury has been done by the neglect of paring, than by carrying it to too great an extent. The act of paring is a work of much more labor than the proprietor of the horse often imagines. The smith, unless he is looked to, will frequently give himself as little trouble about it as he can, and that portion of horn which in the unshod foot, would be worn away by contact with the ground, is suffered to accumulate month after month, until the elasticity of the sole is destroyed, it can no longer descend, its other functions are impeded,

and foundation is laid for corn or contraction, and navicular disease, inflammation. That portion of horn should be left on the foot which will defend the internal parts from being bruised, and yet suffer the external sole to descend. How is this to be ascertained? The strong pressure of the thumb of the smith will be the best guide—the buttress, that most destructive of all instruments, being, except on very particular occasions, banished from every respectable forge. The smith sets to work with his drawing knife, and removes the growth of the horn until the sole will yield, although in the slightest possible degree, to the strong pressure of his thumb. The proper thickness of horn will then remain. The quantity of horn to be removed in order to have the proper degree of thickness will vary with different feet. From the strong foot a great deal must be taken. From the concave foot the horn may be removed until the sole will yield to a moderate pressure. From the flat foot little need be pared, while the pummiced foot should be deprived of nothing but the ragged parts. The crust should be reduced to a perfect level all round, but left a little higher than the sole, or the sole will be bruised by its pressure on the edge of the seating. The heels will require considerable attention. From the stress which is thrown on the inner heel, and from the weakness of the quarter there, the horn usually wears away considerably faster than it would on the outer one, and if an equal portion of horn

were pared from it it would be left lower than the outer heel. The smith should therefore accommodate his paring to the comparative wear of his heels, and be exceedingly careful to have them precisely level. The position of the heels between the inflection of the bar and the frog should scarcely be touched—at best the ragged and detached parts alone should be cut away. The foot may not look so fair, and open, but it will last longer without contraction. The bar likewise should be left fully prominent, (never allow the smith to cut away the bar, or frog, of the foot) not only at its first inflection, but as it runs down the side of the frog. The heel of the shoe is designed to rest partly on the heel of the foot, and partly on the bar, for reasons that have been already stated. If the bar is weak the growth of it should be encouraged, and it should be scarcely touched when the horse is shod, unless it has attained a level with the crust. It has been argued by many that the horn between the crust and the bar should be carefully pared out, and by so doing give relief to the animal lame with corns. If a little spring is given to the heel of the shoe it gives relief; also the practice of weakening the crust of the foot where it is so much needed.

We will give you some idea of the young and healthy foot. Approaching nearly to a circle, and of which the quarters from the widest part, being just as wide as it is long. But we are sorry to say that this shape is not long preserved in many

horses ; but the foot increases, and narrows in the quarters, and more particularly at the heel, and the frog is diminished in width, the sole becomes more concave, and the heels higher, and the lame-ness, or at least a shortened and feeling action, ensues.

It must be premised that there is a great deal more horror of contracted heels than there is occa-sion for. Many persons reject a horse at once if the quarters are wiring in, but the fact is that al-though this is an unnatural form of the hoof, it is slow of growth, and nature kindly makes that provision for the slowly altered form of the hoof which does in similar cases—she accommodates the part to the change in form. As the hoof draws in, the parts beneath, and particularly the coffin-bone, especially the heels of that bone, diminish ; or, after all, it is more a change of form than of capacity. As the foot lengthens in proportion as it narrows, so does the coffin-bone, and it is as per-fectly adjusted as it was before to the box in which it is placed. Its laminae are in as intimate and perfect union with those of the crust as before the hoof had begun to change. On this account it is that many horses with very contracted feet are perfectly sound, and no horse should be rejected merely because he has contraction. He should undoubtedy be examined more carefully, and with considerable suspicion ; but if he has good aefion, and is otherwise unexceptionable, there is no rea-son that the purchase should not be made. A

horse with contracted feet, if he goes sound, is better than another with open but weak heels.

There is nothing in the appearance of the feet which would enable us to decide when contraction is or is not destructive to the usefulness. His manner of going, and his capacity for work, must be our guides. Lameness usually accompanies the beginning of contraction. It is the invariable attendant of rapid contraction, but it does not always exist when the wiring in is slow, or of long standing. Experience has taught us to believe that contraction in the majority of cases is in consequence of bad shoeing. The young and healthy foot, before shoeing, approaching nearly to a circle, and of which the quarters form the widest part, and the inner quarter rather wider than the outer. But we are sorry to say this shape is not long preserved in many horses, and why? In the first place the majority of smiths forge the shoe in a way calculated to contract the foot at every step. The shoe is turned with each side almost straight, upper side concave, with heels projecting outward, causing the crust of the heel to turn under, and contraction follows. The shoe should be turned as round as the foot will admit of, leaving the upper side perfectly level forward of the quarters; from the nail holes back to the heel, on each side leave the outside the lowest, so if you should place a rule across the heel on the upper side of the shoe it would rest upon the inside corner, but would not touch the outer by

one-eighth of an inch. Your shoe should be wide web. Do not let the heels project outward, but bring them round with the foot. But if by so doing the inside corner of the heel should rest against the frog, by the use of a cold chisel, the inside corner of the heel can be removed, and all will be clear. No doubt you see the advantage of having a horse with contracted feet shod as above described. A shoe of that pattern will have a tendency to expand the quarters at every step.

Clips.

These are portions of the upper edge of the shoe, hammered out, and turned up so as to embrace the lower part of the crust, which is usually pared out a little in order to receive the clip. They are very useful as more securely attaching the shoe to the foot, and relieving the crust from that stress upon the nails which would otherwise be injurious. A clip at the toe is almost necessary in every case, and absolutely so in the horse of heavy draught, in order to prevent the shoe being loosened by the pressure being thrown upon it in the act of drawing.

The Hind Shoe.

In forming the hind shoes it should be remembered that the hind limbs are the principal instruments in progression, and that in every act of progression, except the walk, the toe is the point on which the whole frame of the animal turns, and

from which it is propelled. This part, then, should be strengthened as much as possible, and therefore the hinder shoes should be clipped at each side as well as at the toe.

To Prevent Overreaching, or Klicking.

Shoe your horse heavy forward—two pound shoe—making the heel of the shoe twice the thickness of the toe. The hind shoe made short, narrow web, and very light, with toe twice the thickness of the heel. Placing the heavy shoes to the forward feet will cause him to lift his feet with more energy; also the heel of his forward feet, and the toe of his hind feet, will so reverse the action that in the majority of cases they will travel clear.

Interfering with the Hind Feet.

I think we can safely say that more than half of the horses now in use are animals that cut their ankles, and it is a great objection. A horse of that kind is rejected by many dealers, but we argue that if they are properly shod the cause can be removed. The habit that smiths in general have of leaving the inside of the toe twice the thickness of the outer side is all wrong. The shoe should be narrow web, and very light, each side of the same thickness. The toe calk should be welded to the toe one-half inch inside of the centre leaving the inside of said calk the highest. Heel calks the same height. By so doing, the outside

of the shoe is one inch longer than the inside. It is now necessary to pare the outside of the foot the lowest. Your shoe is now made fast to the foot with five nails, three on the outside and two on the inner; also three clips, one at the toe and one at each side.

Interfering with Forward Feet.

We have known valuable horses, and fast trotting horses, to cut their ankles inside of the leg, and quite often the knee—and badly, too—with the shoe of the opposite foot, and we think the plan we adopt a good one. The outer web of the shoe should be narrow and light, the inner wide and heavy, with the outside of the hoof pared the lowest. When all other plans have failed this has proved effectual.

The Bar Shoe,

The bar shoe is often exceedingly useful. It is the continuation of the common shoe around the heels, and by means of it the pressure may be taken off from some tender part of the foot, and thrown on another, which is better able to bear it; or more widely and deeply diffused over the whole foot. It is resorted to in cases of corns, pumiced feet, sand crack, cracked quarter, &c. In such cases the bar shoe can be used to advantage, but it should be left off as soon as it can be dispensed with.

Quarter Crack.

Much has been said, and various plans devised by which to heal a quarter crack, such as scoring with a knife, blistering, cutting with a sharp, hot iron, riveting, and the like. All which, in some cases, have proved a failure. Now, let me say, if you will follow my directions, you may have a sound foot in three months. Above the crack, and next to the hair, ent with your knife an incision one-half inch long, crosswise of the crack, and one-eighth or one-sixteenth inch deep. Now, from the incision, draw a line one-quarter inch each side, parallel with the crack, down to the shoe; with your knife follow those lines, and cut through the enamel or crust of the foot. Yo see, now, there is a piece of the crust to be taken out; this is done by loosening the top of the piece next to the hair with your knife. Then, with your forceeps, take hold of the piece, and pull it off; that leaves a space of one-half inch of the crust taken out from the hair down to the shoe. Fill the cavity with tar, and lace on on a soft piece of leather, to keep the tar in its place. Keep him quiet for three or four days, and he is ready to drive. Shoe with a bar shoe, leaving some spring to the heel, so it will not bear hard upon the weak quarter, and in three months you will have a sound foot. Try it.

TEACHING TRICKS.

As many of our scholars may wish to know how to teach their horses tricks, we will explain how it may be done. Teaching a young horse a few tricks greatly serves to keep up an interest in him, and makes him appear intelligent, fearless, and affectionate. In teaching your horse to perform tricks, it is best to give him one or two lessons of half, or three-quarters of an hour each, daily.

To Come at the Crack of the Whip, or at the Word of Command.

As for halter breaking, catching in pasture, and the like.

To Make a Bow.

Take a pin in your right hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and stand before, but a little to the left of your horse. Then prick him on the breast very lightly, as if a fly biting, which, to relieve, he will bring down his head, which you will accept as yes, and for which you will reward him by caressing, and feeding him a little apple, a few kernels of corn, or oats. Then repeat, and so continue until he brings the head down the moment he sees the least motion of your hand towards his breast; or substitute some signal which he will understand readily.

To Say No.

Stand by your horse near the shoulder, holding the same pin in your hand, with which prick him lightly on the withers, and to relieve himself he will shake his head. You then caress him as before, and so repeating, until he will shake his head at the least indication of your touching him with the pin. You can train your horse so nicely in this way in a short time as to cause him to shake his head, or bow, by merely turning the hand a little, or moving it slightly towards him.

To Lie Down.

To teach a horse how to do this trick quickly, you must lay him down two or three times, or as often as you will find it necessary to make him understand your object. If an old horse, strap the near foreleg up to the arm, then take your little strap, previously used to tamper your colt with, and place over the back and strap around the off fore foot, below the fetlock. Then take the bridle rein firmly in your left hand, about eighteen inches from the head, and pull upon it a little towards you. The moment he steps, pull upon the strap over the body, which will bring the horse to his knees. Hold him quietly, at the same time talking to him gently. When he springs, pull sharply with the left hand, and the same instant pull down with the right, which will swing him around you, and prevent his rising high enough to injure his knees by the momentum of the body coming

down. By being gentle, the horse will usually lie down in a short time. When down, treat your horse with the greatest attention and kindness. After holding him down ten or fifteen minutes, permit him to get up. Repeat this lesson until he will come down readily. Then use only the strap over the back, which have on the near foot, and bring him on his knees gently, when he will soon lie down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot in this way, take up the foot with the hand, asking him to lie down. He will soon come down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot with the hand, simply stoop as if intending to take it up, saying, "lie down, sir." Then make him come down by a motion of the hand, and finally by telling him to lie down. If a colt, use but the single strap over the body at first, which will cause him to come on his knees. In teaching a horse to lie down—be gentle, caress, and reward him for lying down, and your horse, comprehending what you want, and finding himself paid for compliance, will soon be as anxious to get down for the reward as you are to have him.

To Sit Up.

When your horse will lie down readily, you can then easily teach him to sit up like a dog. If young, and not very heavy and strong, you can easily prevent his getting up, without tying down. First cause him to lie down, having on him a common

bridle, with the reins over the neck, then step behind him, and place the right foot firmly upon the tail, the reins in your hands. Then say, "get up, sir." The horse, rising from a recumbent position, first upon his belly, throws out his forward feet, and raises himself upon them, springs forward, and raises on his hind feet. Now, standing upon his tail firmly, and pulling back upon the reins when he attempts to spring forward and up, will prevent his doing so, and you hold him sitting up. Hold him firmly a few seconds, talking to him kindly, before permitting him to rise on his feet. Repeat a few times, when, instead of springing up, he will sit on his haunches a short time, which you are to accept as complying with your wishes. Always say, "sit up sir," every time, and hold him in the position as long as he will bear, by fondling him, and feeding him from the hand with something he likes, and your horse will learn to sit up for you as long as you please.

But if your horse is heavy, and strong, it will be necessary to resort to other means to hold him down at first. This you do by putting on his neck a common collar, and causing him to lie down. Then fasten a piece of rope, or a rein, to each hind foot, and bring forward through the collar, and draw up close, which will bring the hind feet well forward. Then step behind, as before, and when he attempts to rise on his hind feet he finds it impossible to do so, because you hold them firmly with those straps. Repeat two or three times,

when it will not be necessary to resort to such force.

To Teach a Horse to Kiss You.

Teach him first to take an apple out of your hand. Then gradually raise the hand nearer the mouth, at each repetition, until you require him to take it from your mouth, holding it with the hand, telling him at the same time to kiss you. He will soon learn to reach up his nose to your mouth; first to get his apple, but finally because commanded to do so. Simply repeat until your horse understands the trick thoroughly.

To Shake Hands.

Tie a short strap, or piece of cord, to the forward foot, below the fetlock. Stand directly before the horse, holding the end of this strap or cord in your hand, then say, "shake hands, sir;" and, immediately after commanding him to do so, pull upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward, and which you are to accept as shaking hands, thanking him for it by caressing and feeding. And so repeat, until when you make the demand he will bring the foot forward, in anticipation of having it pulled up. This is a very easy trick to teach a horse. By a little practice a horse may be easily trained to approach, make a bow, shake hands, and follow like a dog, lie down, sit up, and the like, which make him appear both polite and intelligent.

Never lose courage, or confidence in your ability because you may not bring about good results easily. To accomplish anything of importance, remember, requires no ordinary resolution, and perseverance. There would be no credit, or importance, attached to mastering and managing bad horses, if not difficult, and apparently dangerous. No duty requires more firmness of purpose in the control of the passions, or more fidelity to the principles of firmness and truth, than that of horsemanship.

If you would really be a successful horseman you must never seem to forget, by your conduct, that you are a man, and that your real superiority over the animal consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers. Brute force is not your forte, and the instant that you give way to passion your reason must yield to the control of blind instinct, and you at once abdicate your intellectual superiority over the animal. Try to prove, by the example of your action in the performance of the duty, that to be a good horseman requires higher qualifications of fitness than that of the huckstering dishonesty, and depravity, so generally evinced in the conduct of those claiming the distinction,

How to Tell a Horse's Age.

At two years old, Colt sheds two centre nippers.

At three years old, Colt sheds the adjoining teeth.

At four years old, Colt sheds outer corner teeth.

At five years old, bridle tooth is up, and six years cups leave two centre teeth below.

At seven years old cups leave adjoining teeth.

At eight years old cups leave outer or corner teeth.

At nine years old, cups leave the two centre nippers above.

At ten years old cups leave adjoining teeth.

At eleven years old, cups leave corner upper teeth.

At twelve years old, or past, groove on inside of bridle tooth disappears in horses. Mares very seldom have them, and when they do they are no criterion to be guided by.

Jockey Tricks.

How to make a horse appear like he was badly foundered.—Take a fine wire and fasten tight around ankle, between foot and pastern, and smooth hair over it. In twenty minutes horse will show lame. Do not leave it on over nine hours.

To make horse lame—Take a single hair from the tail, put through the eye of a needle, lift front fore leg, and press the skin between outer and middle tendon or cord, shove the needle through, cut the hair off on each side, and let the foot down; horse will go lame in twenty minutes.

How to make a horse stand by his food, and not take it—Grease the front teeth, and the roof of the mouth, with common beef tallow, and he will not eat till you wash it out. This in connection with the above, will consummate a perfect founder.

How to stop a horse of the crib, or Sucking Wind

—Saw between the upper teeth to the gums.

How to put a young countenance on a horse—

Make a small incision in the sunk place over the eye, insert the point of a goose quill, and blow it up; close the external wound with thread, and it is done.

To cover up the heares—Drench the horse with one-fourth pound of bird shot, and he will not heave until they pass through.

To make a Horse appear as if he had the glanders. Melt four ounces fresh butter, and pour it into his ear.

To distinguish between distemper and glanders—

The discharge from the nose in distemper will float in water; in glanders it sinks.

How to make a true pulling Horse balk—Take tincture cantharides one ounce, and corrosive sublimate one drachm; mix, and bathe his shoulders at night.

How to nerve a Horse that is lame—Make a small incision about half way from the knee to the joint on the outside of the leg, and at the back part of the shin bone; you will find a small white tendon or cord; cut it off, close the external wound with a stitch, and he will walk off on the hardest pavement, and not limp a particle.

TRAINING STEERS.

AS TAUGHT BY A. H. ROCKWELL.

How to Teach Steers to Obey the Whip.

First get your steer into a room, or small yard, so that he cannot run from you, then approach him gently and slowly, and if he runs do not be in a hurry; wait until he gets to the end of the enclosure, then approach him slowly, as before. A steer will often run from you in this way six or eight times. Do not try to stop him with your whip, or force him to think he will be at all injured, until he will stand and suffer you to approach him. As soon as this is accomplished, gently tie a rope around his body, near the shoulders, rather loosely. Then take another rope, or strap, and gently fasten one end to the near forward foot, then pass the other end over the rope, or spreingle beneath the body. This rope should be sufficiently long to allow him to run to the end of the enclosure without your moving, at the same time you holding the rope firm to compel him to move on three legs. Then approach him again, quietly; he will not run off in this way but a few times before he fully comprehends that he will not be injured, when he will suffer you to approach and handle him just as you please. Now take a short hold of the strap with your left hand, your whip in your right, which pass over his shoulders, and quietly touch him upon the off side of his head.

at the same time saying "haw," and continue this until he moves his head a little towards you. Then stop and caress him upon and about his neck and head. Repeat this until he haws around towards you. If he attempts to run from you, pull upon the strap, saying "whoa," and at the same time hitting him lightly upon the head with the whip. As soon as he learns in this way to stop at the word of command, and comes toward you readily, take off the strap and surcingle, and turn him out. Then take the mate, and give him the same course of training until you can accomplish with him a like result. Then turn *him* out. By this time the first steer is cool, and rested, ready to receive another lesson. Now drive him into the enclosure, and repeat his lessons with the whip. Then quietly touching him gently upon the near side of the head, at the same time saying "gee," until he will step around from you, then caress, and repeat until he will gee or haw readily. Then repeat the same lesson with his mate, which is all that is necessary to be done the first half day. Then take both together in the same room, or yard, and repeat these lessons until they have a thorough understanding of what you have done. Then take one of them near the wall, standing by his side hitting with your whip gently over the head, at the same time saying "back," until he will step back, for which caress. Repeat this until he will go back at the word readily. Then give the other steer the same lesson. You will find this

course of training will make your steers quite obedient, and willing to haw, gee, or back, which will be all that you should require in one day's time. The next morning, or when you have time, repeat this lesson with both together. Then place the yoke upon them, and let them go for an hour or two, or sufficiently long to become fully reconciled to the restraint of the yoke. Then repeat your lessons in open yard, until they fully understand what you require of them yoked together.

This course of training does not excite, while it conveys the idea most clearly of what is required, and will enable the trainer to accomplish more in a given time than has yet been done by any other system of managing steers. If your steers have learned to run away from you, which is a common result of the ordinary method of training, put on the rope and strap, to the foot. If hitched to a wagon, or stone load, let your man hold the foot strap, which run back between the steers, and the moment they attempt to run he pulls up the feet, while you whip over the head, which will stop them immediately, and will very soon break the habit.

TRAINING DOGS.

The dog is the most domesticated, and (next to the horse) the most intelligent of all animals. He is easily taught, and if properly treated, is a faithful and willing servant of man; if misused, and ill-treated, he is very apt to become disagreeable, and a nuisance. The dog being a favorite of mankind, it becomes a duty to educate him in such a manner that he will not only reflect credit, but become useful to his master, besides being an agreeable inmate to all members of the household. We have given particular attention to this subject, it being one which cannot fail to interest all readers. We have at present two of the best trained dogs in the country—Minnie, an Italian greyhound, and Tasso, a black and tan. They are made to understand any words of the English language, simply by teaching them the act, and then the word from the act. The rules wherby any person can educate a dog, are simple, and easily understood, but 'tis necessary to be patient, kind, and persevering (the same as in all things). We give a few rules sufficient to enable the operator to practice many more. There are different breeds of dogs, and, of course, as many different habits and dispositions as breeds; consequently, it will require judgment to train them to that to which they are best adapted by nature. For instance, the St. Bernard is a

faithful watch dog, while the setter will scent game without training ; a terrier will catch rats, and the greyhound takes to running from his birth. It is necessary, therefore, in attempting to teach the dog, to bear in mind these natural habits, being careful not to urge upon him the performance of any duties, or tricks, which are manifestly not in his nature to do. When selecting dogs for any particular lesson, study this subject closely, as undoubtedly it is the most useful lesson to be taught. In educating the Shepherd to drive, or the watch dog, we have not given so much attention. Not being so fond of this kind as the more intelligent class of dogs, learning them certain tricks, &c., but we will give you the knowledge of the above as we obtained it from a celebrated dog trainer.

Training the Shepherd to Drive.

Take a well-bred Shepherd Dog, about six months old, reared in some secluded place, hearing no words with a meaning intended to be attached, except his name. He should know nothing of the ordinary words in use towards dogs, and not have been handled by boys, or careless persons. Take him alone with you in a large room. The first thing to be done is to learn him to lead, placing a strap around his neck, that cannot hurt him, to which attach a cord six or eight feet in length ; stand still, and hold upon the cord for a few minutes, until he ceases struggling to get

away. It is best to give one lesson each day during the whole training. The first two lessons should be devoted to learning him that he cannot get away. Now, commence learning him to come to you, by pulling upon the rope, and saying, "Here," using only the one word. In the use of this, as well as all other words used in training the dog, one word is all that is best to try and learn him for any one act, it being so difficult to make him understand, if you attempt to learn him more. When he is once fixed in the habit of minding the word, you may then use such other words in connection therewith, as are pleasant to the ear, as, for instance, "come here, sir." Without the word *here* he will not know what you mean, and the others being meaningless to him, do not puzzle him. He will also be less liable to have too many masters, as the *one* word will not be likely to be used every time by a person unacquainted with your mode of training. Of course, if you prefer it, you may, in giving the lesson, substitute other words for those laid down; but we give those which are readiest to the tongue. As the dog comes up, whether voluntarily or not, say "Do," and caress him. A lesson of an hour or two, working slowly and patiently, will be about right, each time. Proceed with it until he will come to you from any portion of the room, at the word "Here." He will have learned by this time, probably, that the word "Do," is for him to understand that you are through with him. When

he perfectly realizes this, you may then prefix words, and say "that will do," emphasizing upon the word *do* each time. You may also now say, "come here," remembering that the words *here* and *do* are the only ones he obeys. He cannot connect sentences, or be made to understand them when once connected. You now wish to learn him the words "Go," and "Halt." To do this you will place yourself in a portion of the room opposite to where the dog would naturally desire to go, (the door, for instance, or something that would attract him, such as food,) say "Go," and by coaxing and urging him, start him along; as he gets part of the way, say "Halt," pull upon the string, stopping him, and say "Halt" again. Proceed with this until he has learned to obey both the words, "Go," and "Halt." To teach those four words named, will generally take three or four weeks. Now learn him to bark at the word "Speak," by holding up something which he wants very much, for instance, food, when he is very hungry. You may now let him loose, and let him run about with you, (previously keeping him confined, but not in a narrow place,) being watchful that he does not stray off, nor be hurt, or handled by others. He will soon become handy about the house. You having control of him through the words you have taught him, can keep him in his place by word of command. For instance, if you wish him to go out of doors, show him the door, and say, "Go out." The word "go" will start him, and in a lit-

tle while he will become familiar with the word "out." Give him a fixed place to sleep and learn him its name. If you have a dog already trained to drive, and go behind, take him out with him to drive in the cattle. He will learn that they will run from him. Say nothing to him while he is with the other dog, unless he attempts to go to the head of any of the cattle. This you must not allow. After two or three times take him out without the other dog, and allow him to run after the cattle, provided the cattle are used to being driven by dogs. It will not do to let him run where there is a chance of his being turned upon. If he runs them too fast, say "Steady." He will not know what you mean, but, as you use words with him only when they mean something, he will be apt to pay attention, and go slower. If he does not, say "Halt," then "Go," steadyng him by the word "Steady" if possible. He will gradually learn its meaning by its repetition. If you have no other dog, you will let him go without, being more watchful of him, that he does not go to the head of the cattle; otherwise say nothing to him, except "Go," not letting him start until he gets the word. After a while you may proceed to practice upon the other words he knows. If he shows no disposition to bite at the heels, or pull at the tail, take a rope, and tie a knot a short distance up, finger out the end, and play with him with the rope, letting him catch hold of it, and causing him to bark at it by using the word

"speak." When he takes hold of the rope, say "Up," and when you wish him to let go, "Do." You may then, with a slow cow, call him up, and taking hold of the tail, say "Up," and "Speak" to teach him to take hold of the tail and bark, when you say, "Start 'em up," and "Speak to them," and to let go when you say "That will do." Now accustom him to the word "Fetch," for sheep, and "Get," for cattle, &c., so that when you say "Go and get the cattle," he knows you mean cattle instead of sheep or horses. You may now teach him to know the right from the left, and to obey your orders in that respect, by taking him into a large room, and by the motion of your right hand try to have him go to the right, from you, saying "Go,—right." If he does not do it, say "Halt," and repeat. When he does do it, say "That will do." Continue this until he will go to the right at the motion of your hand, and the word "Right," then with your left hand making motions, and the word "Left," you learn him the opposite. By these motions, and an appeal to the intelligence of the dog, by your countenance and eyes, you can start him for the fields in any direction you choose, and he soon learns to do your wants with very little telling. Following these rules will satisfy you that the dog can be taught indefinitely respecting all things which pertain to his peculiar nature.

The Watch Dog.

For a good watch dog, select one of a breed adapted to the business. There is but little that you can teach such an one, as it is somewhat of a natural trait, and any other than a natural watch dog, however much you may labor with him, will never be reliable. A barking dog, one that will be noisy on the approach of intruders, is the best; a dog that bites, but does not bark, is only fit to put in barns, or other out-buildings nights, chaining him up day-times; and then he is dangerous, even to his keeper, as a sudden start will cause him to bite any one. To learn your dog, give him something to watch, saying, "Take care of it," as you place him near the object. He will soon learn the word, and upon being directed to any particular thing, will faithfully guard it. While learning him, allow no one but yourself to approach him, without setting him on. You may have a stranger approach him and tease him, you urging him to drive the stranger away, and as soon as he starts, let the person run, you calling the dog back. While young, do not compel him to stay too long at one thing, and when you go up to him and say "That will do," feed him something. After the manner spoken of in the previous illustration, whenever you wish the dog to bite, or go at any person or thing, you will teach him the words the reverse of what you mean, such as "Be still," "Get out," "Lie down." You will see that a person not understanding the dog, will not be very

apt to get near him, as he would naturally make use of those words, and they would be setting him on, instead of quieting him. To call him yourself use such convenient word as you choose, but not one naturally used by others. As this ingenious use of words is about the only new idea we can suggest, to teach watch dogs, the master can use his own ingenuity to render it practical.

The Trick Dog.

Many amusing tricks may be taught which will exhibit in a wonderful degree the intelligence of the dog: As we have before said, much depends upon the breed. A dog of one peculiar breed may be learned a certain class of tricks, while that of another breed will be entirely different in his characteristics. A well bred dog is hard to learn any tricks except those pertaining to his nature; while a mongrel cur is quite easy to learn any. Perhaps a Spaniel-poodle dog is the most tractable of any, a Black-and-Tan is quite apt. We give a few examples, sufficient to form a ground-work for the intelligent operator to extend his list of tricks at his pleasure.

The First Step to be Taken.

When you are preparing the dog to receive his first lesson, it is necessary to place him where you can control him. Procure a piece of cord ten feet long, and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, tie a knot in each end—one that will not slip. Take one

end, place it around the dog's neck, to get the size, then tie another knot, and again place it around his neck, slipping the end with knot through, and make fast. The proper way of training him is with a whip, a small riding whip. In giving him his first lesson, should he attempt to run from you, (as he undoubtedly will), give him a sudden jerk, and say "Come here," as he comes back, talk gently, pat and caress him ; that is to show him he has done right in coming back. A few pulls with the cord, and he will not attempt to leave you.

To Learn Him to Sit Down.

Press your hand upon his back toward his hind legs and say, "sit down" at the same time tapping with your foot upon the floor. If he attempts to lie down or draw his feet under him, coax him up, and learn him that "sit down" is what you are after, tapping him under the chin to keep his head well up. He will after a few lessons, sit down at the word and a tapping of your foot on the floor, or with your whip, holding him by the cord, tap him lightly on the top of the quarters saying, "sit down," each time a little harder until he sits down, then pat him to show he has done right.

To Make a Bow.

When he gets handy, and will sit down at the word, then say to him, "make a bow." This trick you can learn him in a very short time. As he

sits down, place your right hand on the top of his head, and with a quick move, press down saying, "make a bow." By accompanying the word with the act, quite often, each day, for a few days, he will understand the word without the act, and obey readily.

To Learn Him to Sit Up.

Sit him up in the corner, and with a switch, hit him lightly under the mouth, snapping your finger and saying "sit up." As he comes down, put him back and repeat, until he remains, which he will do in a few minutes, then say "that will do," and coax him down, and caress him. When he has learned this sufficiently, set him up against a wall and try the same thing. This will require more patience, as he can so easily, get over to either side. When however, he will do it, then take him out in the centre of the floor; this will take still longer, but if followed up, kindly, and perseveringly, he will learn to perform the trick at the word and the snapping of the finger.

To Stand Up.

Take some feed in your hands, and offer it to him, holding it well up, and say, "stand up." Repeat this until he will stand up quite readily, holding out your unoccupied hand for him to support his fore-feet on. Gradually take away your hand, each time, that he comes up, saying "stand up." Then take him by the forward feet, and lift

him up quite hard, and say, "stand up." You will soon get him so that when you lift him, he will straighten up and show signs of standing; then make the effort to learn him to stand up at the word, and the holding out of your hand. You may now combine this with the last trick, saying, "sit up," "stand up." That will do. These are the first tricks he should be taught as they are the foundation for others.

To Get Into a Chair.

This is easily done, taking your own way to coax him into the chair, using the word "chair" whenever you cause him to get into it. When he becomes familiar with the word, accompanied with a motion of the hand towards a chair, you may use other words in connection therewith, "go and get into the chair." After he will do this handy, you may then learn him to put his paws upon the back of the chair, by asking him "to put them up," or, saying up," assisting him at first. When he will do it readily, you may teach him to put his head down upon his paws, by placing it there, and repeating the word "down" of course caressing him each time that he complies. To have him hold up his head, tap him under the mouth and say, "up" remembering to say "that will do," when you are through the trick. You may learn him to jump over the chair by playfully coaxing him to do so, saying, jump.

To Make Him Go Lame.

Tap him with a little rod upon the hind foot saying, "lame," learning him to stand and hold it up whenever you say lame." Now coax him along, and if he puts it down, hit him quite smartly on the foot, making him keep it up until he will go lame, at the word and a motion of the rod. Now whenever you send him into the chair, as before, as he goes to jump down stop him, learning him to wait for the word "do," as he comes down with his fore-feet on the floor say, "steady," and learn him to stop with his hind legs up in the chair. He is now ready.

To Run on his Forward Legs.

To learn him this, take hold of his hind legs, lift them up and walk him around in a circle, and place them in the chair saying, "round." Do this every time you perform the trick of having him get into the chair. After a while take him by the tail and lift him up, and switching his hind legs lightly, walk him around in the same manner, saying, "round," as before. With patience and perseverance he will learn to lift up his hind legs at the motion of the whip, and on the words "go around," perform a circle, walking on his forward feet, and place his hind feet in the chair; of course the height of the chair must be adapted to the length of the dog's legs.

To Sit on a Stool.

It is now very easy to learn him to "sit down" on a low stool. You may then learn him to "take

"a seat" on the stool by leading him around by his forward feet, and sitting him on the stool with his forward feet held up saying, "seat" you then have him learned to go on all fours, and sit down on the stool, and to go on his hind feet and take a seat with his forward feet up.

To Learn Him to Find Things.

Take something with which he is accustomed to play, and after getting him enlivened with play, call him up to you and blindfold him, and throw the article a short distance from you. If the dog has good scent, tell him you have "lost" then remove the blindfold and he will search and find it. Repeat this, throwing it farther each time, until you can throw your knife or anything which you have held in your hand, at a distance you looking in the direction and saying, "I have lost my knife." He will search until he finds and brings it to you. If the dog has not good scent, learn him to look down at the word "find" and up at the word "up" doing as before. We have now given a sufficient number of examples to set forth the important rules which govern the teaching of Dogs. By an observance of these, you may teach your dog to climb ladders, fetch things to you, carry baskets, roll over, lie down, shut doors, and an almost innumerable number of tricks. To teach the dog, however, you must have perfect control over your temper, never whip severely, never get out of patience.

TURF CALENDAR.

Flora Temple, the fastest trotting horse in the world; was sired by *One Eyed Hunter*; the pedigree of her dam is not known. Flora is now twenty years old, 1865; is owned by A. Welch, Esq., of Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia; her best time was made at Kalamazoo, October 15th, 1859, a full mile in 2 min. 19 3-4 sec., which is the best time ever made by a trotting horse. She beat Geo. M. Patchen, on the Union Course, in 2.21; she beat Ethan Allen, and mate, in 2.20 1-2.

Geo. M. Patchen trotted under the saddle, on Union Course, Nov. 21, 1859, in 2.24.

Brown Dick beat Patchen in 2.25 1-4.

Ethan Allen best time, single, was 2.25 1-2; trotted with a running mate, Sept. 5, 1861, on Fashion Course, in 2.19 3-4.

The fastest time on record, for a three years old was made by *Cora*, in 2.37 3-4.

Gen. Butler's best time was 2.21. Dexter beat him three straight heats, on the Fashion Course. Sept. 7, 1865; 2.26 1-2, 2.24 1-2, 2.22 1-2.

Toronto Chief beat Vanderbilt, on the Fashion Course, Sept. 9, 1865, in 2.23, 2.27, 2.27 3-4. Vanderbilt trotted one heat in 2.27 3-4.

The fastest running time on record, for a single mile, was made at Cincinnati, by *Legal Tender* in 1 min. 44 sec. The best time ever made in England is 1.39, made by *Gladiator*. It is said that *Bay Middleton* ran the same mile in 1.30, but there is no record of such time.

Brown Dick made the best time for three mile heats, in 5.28.

Pocahontas paced a full mile in 2.17 1-2, which is the best time on record.

The greatest performance in double harness, on record, a 2.12 gait to road wagon. Lady Palmer and Flatbush Mare, driven by their owner, Mr. Bonner, taken out of his stable untrained, to a road wagon, in public, May 10th, 1862, one mile in 2.26; May 13th, two miles in 5.01 1-2, the second quarter of the second mile in 33 seconds, being a 2.12 gait to a road wagon.

Since the writing of this book Flora Temple's time has been beaten. Dexter in his great match against time on the fashion course, Oct. 10th, 1865, trotted a mile under saddle, in the unparalleled time of 2.18 1-5.

STABLE MANAGEMENT.

This is a very important part of our subject, even as it regards the farmer, although there are comparatively few glaring errors in the treatment of the agricultural horse; but it comes more especially home to the gentleman, who is too often, and too implicitly, under the guidance of an idle, ignorant and designing groom. We will arrange the most important points of general management under the following heads:

AIR.

The breathing of pure air is necessary to the existence and health of man and beast. It is comparatively lately that this has been admitted even in the management of our best stables. They have been close, hot, and foul, instead of airy, cool and wholesome. The stable should be as large, compared with the number of horses that it is destined to contain, as circumstances will allow. A stable for six horses should not be less than thirty feet in length, and thirty feet wide. If there is no loft above, the inside of the roof should always be plastered in order to prevent direct currents of air and occasional droppings from broken tiles. The heated and foul air should escape, and cool, pure air be admitted, by elevation of the central tiles; or by large tubes carried through the roof, with caps a little above them, to prevent the beating in of the rain; or by gratings placed high

up in the walls. These latter apertures should be as far above the horses as they can conveniently be plaed, by which means all injurious draught will be prevented. If there is a loft above the stable, the ceiling should be plastered, in order to prevent the foul air from penetrating to the hay above, and injuring both its taste and its wholesomeness ; and no opening should be allowed above the manger through which the hay may be thrown into them ; for they will permit the foul air to ascend to the provender, and also in the act of filling the mangers, and while the horse is eagerly gazing upward for his food, a grass seed may fall into the eye, and produce considerable inflamation. At other times, when the careless groom has left open the trap-door, a cold stream of air beats down on the head of the horse. The stable with a loft over it should never be less than twelve feet high, and proper ventilation should be secured, either by tubes carried through the roof, or by gratings close to the ceiling. These gratings or openings should be enlarged or contracted by means of a covering or shutting, so that spring, summer, and autumn, [the stable may possess nearly the same temperature with the open air; and in winter a temperature of not more than ten degrees above that of the external atmosphere. A hot stable has, in the mind of the groom, been connected with a glossy coat. The latter it is thought, cannot be obtained without the former. To this we reply, that in winter a thin glossy coat

is not very desirable. Nature gives to every animal a warmer clothing when the cold weather approaches. The horse, the agricultural horse, especially, acquires a thicker and lengthened coat, in order to defend him from the surrounding cold. Man puts on an additional and a warmer covering, and his comfort is increased, and his health improved by it. He who knows anything of the farmer's horse, or cares about his enjoyment, will not object to a coat a little longer, and a little roughened when the wintry wind blows bleak. The coat, however, not to be so long as to be unsightly, and warm clothing, even in a cool stable, will with plenty of honest grooming, keep the hair sufficiently smooth and glossy to satisfy the most fastidious.

The over-heated air of a close stable saves much of this grooming, and therefore the idle attendant unscrupulously sacrifices the health and safety of the horse. When we have presently to treat of the hair and skin of the horse this will be placed in a somewhat different point of view. If the stable is close, the air will not only be hot, but foul. The breathing of every animal contaminates; and when, in the course of the night, with every aperture stopped, it passes again and again through the lungs, the blood cannot undergo its proper and healthy change; digestion will not be so perfectly performed, and all the functions of life are injured. Let the owner, of a valuable horse, think of his passing twenty, or twenty-two

out of the twenty-four hours, in this debilitating atmosphere. Nature does wonders in enabling every animal to accommodate itself to the situation in which it is placed, and the horse that lives in the stable, even suffers less from it, than would scarcely be conceived possible ; but he does not, and cannot possess the power and hardihood which he would acquire under other circumstances. This air of the improperly close and heated stable is still further contaminated by the urine and dung, which rapidly ferments there, and give out stimulating and unwholesome vapors. When a person first enters an ill-managed stable, and especially early in the morning, he is annoyed not only by the heat of the confined air, but by a pungent smell, resembling hartshorn ; and can he be surprised at the inflammation of the eyes, and the chronic cough, and the disease of the lungs, by which the animal, who has been all night shut up in this wretched atmosphere, is often attacked ; or if the glanders and farcy should occasionally break out in such stables ? It has been ascertained by chemical experiment that the urine of the horse contains in it an exceedingly large quantity of hartshorn ; and not only so, but that, influenced by the heat of a crowded stable, and possibly by other decompositions that are going forward at the same time, this ammonical vapor begins to be rapidly given out, almost immediately after the urine is voided. When disease begins to appear among the inhabitants of these ill-

ventilated places, is it wonderful that it should rapidly spread among them, and that the plague-spot should be, as it were, placed on the door of such a stable ? When distemper appears in spring, or autumn, it is in very many cases to be traced to such a pest-house. It is peculiarly fatal there. The horses belonging to a small establishment, rationally treated, have it comparatively seldom, or have it lightly; but among the inmates of a crowded stable it is sure to display itself, and there it is most fatal. The experience of every veterinary surgeon, and of every large proprietor of horses, will corroborate this statement. Every stable should possess within itself a certain degree of ventilation. The cost of this would be trifling, and its saving in the preservation of valuable animals may be immense. The apertures need not be large, and the whole may be so contrived that no direct current of air shall fall on the horse. A gentleman's stable should never be without a thermometer. The temperature should seldom exceed 70° in the summer, or sink below 40° or 50° in the winter.

LITTER.

Having spoken of the vapor of hartshorn, which is so rapidly and so plentifully given out from the urine of the horse in a heated stable. We next take into consideration the subject of litter. The first caution is frequently to remove it. The early extrication of gas shows the rapid putrefaction of the urine; and the consequence of which will be

rapid putrefaction of the litter that has been moistened by it. Everything hastening to decomposition should be carefully removed where life and health are to be preserved. The litter that has been much wetted or at all softened by the urine, and is beginning to decay, should be swept away every morning; the greater part of the remainder may then be piled under the manger; a little being left to prevent the painful and injurious pressure of the feet, on the hard floor during the day. The soiled and soaked portion of that which was left should be removed at night. In the better kind of stables, however, the stalls should be completely emptied every morning. No heap of fermenting dung should be suffered to remain during the day, in the corner, or in any part of the stable. With regard to this, the directions of the master should be peremptory. The stable should be so contrived that the urine shall quickly run off and the offensive and injurious vapor from the decomposing fluid and the litter will thus be materially lessened, but if this is effected by means of gutters, and a descending floor, the descent must be barely sufficient to cause the fluid to escape, as if the toes are kept higher than the heels, it will lead to lameness, and is also a frequent cause of contraction of the foot. Stalls of this kind certainly do best for mares; but for horses we much prefer those with a grating in the center, and a slight inclination of the [floor, on every side towards the middle, and short branch may commun

nicate with a larger drain, by means of which the urine may be carried off to a reservoir outside the stable. Traps are now contrived, and may be procured at a little expense, by means of which neither any offensive smell nor current of air can pass through the grating. Humanity and interest as well as the appearance of the stable, should induce the proprietor of the horse to place a moderate quantity of litter under him during the day.

LIGHT.

This neglected branch of stable-management is of far more consequence than is generally imagined; and it is particularly neglected by those for whom these treatises are principally designed. The farmer's stable is frequently destitute of any glazed window, and has only a shutter, which is raised in warm weather and closed when the weather becomes cold. When the horse is in the stable only during a few hours in the day, this is not of so much consequence, with regard to horses of slow work; but to carriage-horses, and hackney's, so far, at least, as the eyes are concerned, a dark stable is little less injurious than a foul and heated one. In order to illustrate this, reference may be made to the unpleasant feeling, and the utter impossibility of seeing distinctly, when a man suddenly emerges from a dark place into the full blaze of day. The sensation of mingled pain and giddiness is not soon forgotten; and some minutes pass before the eye can accommodate itself to the increased light. If this were to happen every day,

or several times in the day, the sight would be irreparably injured, or possibly blindness would ensue. Can we wonder, then, that the horse, taken from a dark stable into a glow of light, feeling, probably, as we should do under similar circumstances, and unable for a considerable time to see anything around him distinctly, should become a starter or that the frequently repeated violent effect of sudden light should induce inflammation of the eye so intense as to terminate in blindness? There is indeed, no doubt that horses kept in dark stables are frequently notorious starters, and that abominable habit has been traced to this course. If plenty of light is admitted, the walls of the stable and especially that portion of them which is before the horse's head must not be of too glaring a color. The color of the stable should depend on the quantity of light. Where much can be admitted, the walls should be of a gray hue when darkness would otherwise prevail, frequent whitewashing may in some degree dissipate the gloom. For another reason, it will be evident that the stable should not possess too glaring a light; it is the resting-place of the horse. The work of the farmer's horse, indeed is confined principally to the day. The hour of exertion having passed, the animal returns to his stable to feed, and to repose, and the latter is as necessary as the former in order to prepare him for renewed work. Something approaching to the dimness of twilight is requisite to induce the animal to compose himself to sleep.

This half-light more particularly suits horses of heavy work. In the quietness of a dimly-lighted stable, they obtain repose, and accumulate flesh and fat.

GROOMING.

Of this much need not be said to the agriculturist, since custom, and apparently without ill effect, has allotted so little of the comb and brush to the farmer's horse. The animal that is worked all day, and turned out at night, requires little more to be done to him than to have the dirt brushed off his limbs. Regular grooming, by rendering his skin more sensible to the attraction of temperature, and the inclemency of the weather, would be prejudicial. The horse that is altogether turned out, needs no grooming. The dandruff, or scruff, which accumulates at the roots of the hair, is a provision of nature to defend him from the wind and the cold. It is to the stabled horse, highly fed and little or irregularly worked, that grooming is of so much consequence. Good rubbing with the brush, or the curry-comb, opens the pores of the skin, circulates the blood to the extremities of the body, produces free and healthy perspiration, and stands in the room of exercise. No horse will carry a fine coat without either unnatural heat or dressing. They both effect the same purpose; they both increase the insensible perspiration; but the first does it at the expense of health and strength, while the second, at the same time that it produces a glow on the skin, and a determination of

blood to it, reuses all the energies of the frame. It would be well for the proprietor of the horse if he were to insist and see that his orders are really obeyed, that the fine coat in which he and his groom so much delight, is produced by hand rubbing, and not by a heated stable and thick clothing, and most of all, not by stimulating or injurious spiccs. The horse should be regularly dressed every day, in addition to the grooming that is necessary after work.

When the weather will permit the horse to be taken out, he should never be groomed in the stable, unless he is an animal of peculiar value or placed for a time under peculiar circumstances. Without dwelling on the want of cleanliness, when the scurf and dust are brushed from the horse, lodge in his manger, and mingle with his food, experience teaches, that if the cold is not too great the animal is braced and invigorated to a degree that cannot be attained in the stable, from being dressed in the open air. There is no necessity, however, for half the punishment which many a groom inflicts upon the horse in the act of dressing; and particularly on one whose skin is thin and sensible. The curry-comb should at all times be lightly applied. With many horses its use may be almost dispensed with; and even the brush need not be used very hard, on the points of the bristles so irregular, as they often are.

A soft brush, with a little more weight of the hand, will be equally effectual, and a good deal

more pleasant to the horse. A hair-cloth, while it will seldom irritate, and tease, will be almost sufficient with horses that have a thin skin, and that have not been neglected. After all it is no slight task to dress a horse as it ought to be done. It occupies no little time, and demands considerable patience, as well as dexterity. It will be readily ascertained whether a horse has been well dressed by rubbing him with one of the fingers. A greasy stain will detect the idleness of the groom. Where, however, the horse is changing his coat, both the curry-comb and brush should be used as lightly as possible. Whoever would be convinced of the benefit of friction to the horse's skin, and to the horse generally, needs only to observe the effects produced by well rubbing the legs of a tired horse. While every enlargement subsides, and the painful stiffness disappears, and the legs attain their natural warmth, and become fine, the animal is evidently and rapidly reviving; he attacks his food with appetite, and then quietly lies down to rest.

EXERCISE.

Our observations on this important branch of stable-management must have only a slight reference to the agricultural horse. His work is usually regular and not exhausting. He is neither predisposed to disease by idleness, nor worn out by excessive exertion. He, like his master, has enough to do to keep him in health, and not enough to distress or injure him; on the contrary, the regu-

larity of his work prolongs life to an extent rarely witnessed in the stable of the gentleman. Our remarks on exercise, then, must have a general hearing, or have principal reference to those persons who are in middle stations of life, and who contrive to keep a horse for business or pleasure, but cannot afford to maintain a servant for the express purpose of looking after it. The first rule we would lay down is that every horse should have daily exercise. The animal that, with the usual stable feeding, stands idle for three or four days, as is the case in many establishments, must suffer. He is predisposed to fever, or to grease, or, worst of all, diseases of the feet; and if, after three or four days of inactivity, he is ridden far and fast, he is almost sure to have inflammation of the lungs or of the feet. A gentleman's or a tradesman's horse suffers a great deal more from idleness than he does from work. A stable-fed horse should have two hour's exercise every day, if he is to be kept free from disease. Nothing of extraordinary, or even of ordinary labor, can be effected on the road or in the field, without sufficient and regular exercise. It is this alone which can give energy to the system, or develop the power of any animal. In training the trotter and the running horse, regular exercise is the most important of all considerations, however, it may be forgotten in the usual management of the stable. The exercised horse will discharge his task and sometimes a severe one, with ease and pleasure:

while the idle and neglected one will be fatigued ere half his labor is accomplished, and, if he is pushed a little too far, dangerous inflammation will ensue. How often, nevertheless, does it happen, that the horse which has stood inactive in the stable three or four days, is ridden or driven thirty or forty miles in the course of a single day! This rest is often purposely given to prepare for extra-exertion;—to lay in a stock of strength for the performance of the task required of him, and then the owner is surprised and dissatisfied if the animal becomes stiffened or seriously ill. Nothing is so common, and so preposterous, as for a person to buy a horse from a dealer's stable, where he has been idly fattened for sale for many a day, and immediately to give him a long drive, and then to complain bitterly and think he has been imposed upon, if the animal is exhausted, before he arrives at his destination, and is compelled to be led home, suffering from violent inflammation. Regular and gradually increasing exercise would have made the same horse appear a treasure to his owner. Exercise should be somewhat proportioned to the age of the horse. A young horse requires more than an old one. Nature has given to young animals of every kind a disposition to activity, but the exercise must not be violent. A great deal depends upon the manner in which it is given. To preserve the temper and promote health, it should be moderate, at least at the beginning and the termination. The rapid trot or even the gallop, may be resorted to in the middle of the exercise, but the horse should be brought in cool. There are many other points in stable-management we would like to mention but the size of our little volume will not admit of it.

CLOSING REMARKS.

Now dear reader, a word with you, and we are alone. We have endeavored, in writing the system, to fully explain it, so that none need go astray; but it must be remembered, in handling wild and vicious horses, you have different dispositions to contend against. Every one who understands the true philosophy of horsemanship, knows when we have a horse that is high mettled, wild, and lively, we can train him to our will in a very short time, for they are generally quick to learn, and always ready to obey. But there is another kind that are of a stubborn or vicious disposition, and although they are not wild, requiring no taming in the sense that is generally understood, they are just as ignorant as a wild horse, if not more so, and need to be educated just as much. And in order to have them obey quickly, it is necessary that they should be made to fear their masters; for in order to obtain perfect obedience from any horse we must first have him fear us, for our motto is, "Fear, love, and obey," and we must have the fulfilment of the first two, before we can expect the latter; and it is by our philosophy of creating fear, love, and confidence, that we govern

to our will any kind of a horse whatever. Then in order to take horses as we find them, or more particularly if they are of a stubborn or *mulish* disposition—if he lays back his ears as you approach him, or turns his heels to kick you—he has not the regard or fear of man that he should have to enable you to handle him quickly and easily. In such cases give him a few sharp cuts with the whip about the legs, pretty close to the body. It will crack keen as it plies around his legs, and the crack of the whip will effect him as much as the stroke. Beside, one sharp cut about the legs will affect them more than two or three over the back, the skin or inner part of the legs, or about the flank, being thinner and more tender than on his back. But we do not whip him much—just enough to scare him. It is not because we want to hurt the horse that we whip him, we only do it to scare the bad disposition out of him. But whatever you do, do quickly, sharply, and with a good deal of force, but always without anger. If you are going to scare him at all, you must do it at once; never go into a pitched battle with your horse, and whip him until he is mad, and will fight you. You had better not touch him at all; for you will establish, instead of fear, and regard, a feeling of resentment, hatred, and ill-will. It will do him no good, but an injury, to strike a blow, unless you can scare him; but if you succeed in scaring him you can whip him without making him mad, for fear and anger never exist together in the horse;

and as soon as one is visible, you will find that the other has disappeared. As soon as you have frightened him so that he will stand up straight, and pay some attention to you, approach him again and caress him a good deal more than you have whipped him; then you will excite two controlling passions of his nature—love and fear—and then he will fear and love you too, and soon as he learns what to do, he will quickly obey. With these remarks upon the principles of our theory, we have endeavored to teach you how to put them in practice, and all of the instructions written you may rely on as having been proven practically by our own experiments; and knowing from experience just what obstacles we have met with in handling bad horses, we have tried to anticipate them for your good, and assist you in surmounting them, by commencing with the first steps taken with the colt, and accompanying you through the whole task of breaking.

THE OLD ENGLISH
Mysterious Horse Farrier,
DR. TIDBALL,

Offers his valuable work ON THE HORSE to the citizens of this country—all comprised in this one copy of 78 recipes. The old Doctor has had forty years practice in the different diseases of the horse, and his success has induced him to offer the result of his experience to the public.

RECIPES.

No. 1. *Vistula and Poll Evil before breaking.*—Rowell from the bottom to the top of the swelling with tape, wet the rowel with tincture cantharides every third day. Move the rowels every morning washing them clean with soap and water. Leave them in until the swelling has gone down, then draw out, and the cure is performed. Bleed one gallon when the operation is performed.

No. 2. *After Breaking.*—Rowel from the top of the pipe down through the pipe, then bleed, and anoint the rowels with Blue Ointment every day until it runs a bloody matter. This is never known to fail.

No. 3. *Blue Ointment.*—Take half an ounce of verdigris, one ounce of blue vitriol, four ounces of ointment of rosin, one ounce spirits of turpentine,

grind all fine, mix well with one pound lard, and it is fit for use. Common rosin will do if the ointment is not convenient.

No. 4. *The Hooks, or Weak Eyes.*—Rowel in the jaw, or under the eyes, then bleed. Apply the eye lotion every third day, with a feather. Move the rowels every morning. Leave them in for fifteen or twenty days; feed on corn.

No. 5. *Eye Lotion.*—Take one pint of linseed oil, add two ounces of gum camphor, one ounce of either. Shake it well, and it is fit for use. This cures all weak eyes that are curable.

No. 6. *Sparin and Ringworm Ointment.*—Take two ounces cantharides, one ounce gum ophorboum, two ounces turpentine, one ounce tincture of idoine, and three drachms corrosive sublimate. Grind all fine, and mix with two pounds of lard.

No. 7. *Hoof Bound.*—Have horse shod with shoes narrow at the heel. Have them made with calks one inch long, flaring out from bottom to the top. Use the Hoof Ointment every third day.

No. 8. *Hoof Ointment.*—Take half a pound of lard, and four ounces rosin. Heat them over a slow fire until melted, take the pot off the fire, add one ounce of pulverized verdigris, stir well to prevent it running over. When partly cool add two ounces turpentine. Apply it from the hair down one inch. Work the horse all the time.

No. 9. *Big Leg.*—Apply the Liquid Blister every third hour until it blisters. In three hours grease

the leg with linseed oil. In six days wash it clean with soap and water. Repeat every six days until the swelling goes down. If there should be any callous left, apply the spavin ointment.

No. 10. *Liquid Blister*.—Take half pint linseed oil, one pint spirits turpentine, and four ounces aqua ammonia; shake well, and it is fit for use. Apply every third hour until it blisters.

No. 11. *Hoof Evil or Thrush*.—Physic and bleed, then poultice the foot with boiled turnips. Renew every twenty-four hours, for three times, then apply the Blue Ointment every third day, merely anointing the sore parts. Wash clean before applying. Keep the horse out of the mud and wet. This will never fail to cure in four or five weeks.

No. 12. *Founder*.—Bleed in the neck until the horse staggers or falls down. Turn up his feet, and fill them with boiling lard. Give him a physic-ball, and foment his legs with hot water every five or six hours. Give him a mash of Scalded bran. This will cure in twenty-four hours.

No. 13. *Lung Fever*.—Symptoms: The horse is taken suddenly ill, either after being taken from the stable, or on returning to it. He gives evidence of pain by looking around at his side. He never offers to lay down; his nostrils are distended; he breathes hard; his chest is sore, or over his lungs; he cannot bear you to press your hand hard on his chest; very dry, but cannot drink.

CURE.—Bleed three gallons. Take one ounce of lavender, two ounces spirits nitre, half pint wa-

zer, drench him. Repeat every four hours until better. Blanket him as warm as possible. Then apply the liquid blister all over the chest opposite the lungs every third hour until it blisters. If he is not better in six hours repeat the bleeding, and inject with the following elyster: half gallon warm water, half pint linseed oil, and a small handful salt. Never physic, or he will die.

No. 14. *Button Farcy*.—Symptoms: Swelled legs, and running sores on the legs.

CURE.—Bleed largely, then physic; then give the following ball or pills, in forty-eight hours after the physic has operated. Take two ounces gentian, and four ounces of ginger; make this in a paste with honey or molasses. Divide it into ten parts, add to each part ten grains arsenic. Roll it in paper, and give one morning and evening, until it physics or makes him slobber, then omit, and give him one ounce of laudanum. Feed on green or light food. Wash the sores clean, and apply the Blue Ointment every other day. If there should be any swelling left in the legs, apply the general liniment every day or two.

No. 15. *Water Farcy*.—Symptoms: The horse is dull and loses his appetite, and swells along the body or chest, and between the fore legs.

CURE.—Rowel in the breast and along each side of chest as far as the swelling goes. Leave the rowels in until the swelling goes down. Give a spoonful of cleansing powders morning and night.

No. 16. *Nasal Gleet*, or running at the nose, or to

dry up distemper.—Take half a pound of alum, half a pound of rosin, half a pound of blue vitriol, four ounces of ginger, and enough fenugreek to scent; grind all fine. Give the horse a spoonful two or three times a day. This will cure all discharges or distempers, if not glanders.

No. 17. *Chronic Cough*.—Take powdered squills one ounce, ginger two ounces, cream tartar one ounce, mix well, and give a spoonful each morning and evening, in wet bran. This is good after hard riding or driving. It cures all coughs and colds, and will prevent the lungs from swelling.

No. 18. *Cleansing Powders*.—Take of ginger two ounces, four ounces fenugreek, one ounce black antimony, and two ounces rhubarb. Grind all fine, mix it well, and it is fit for use. Give a large spoonful morning and night. This is the best condition powder ever used. It gives a good appetite and fine coat, and life to the animal.

No. 19. *Fits*.—Symptoms: The horse commences jerking his head, and falls down; in a short time he will get up, and is apparently well.

CURE.—Give two ounces of the tincture of asafoetida every morning for ten days. Tie the gum on his bit, and make him wear it for six or eight days. He will never have a fit after the first dose.

No. 20. *Jaundice Yellow Water*.—Symptoms: The hair in the mane and tail gets loose, the white of his eye turns yellow, and the bars of his mouth: he refuses to eat, and limps in his right fore leg generally.

CURE.—Physic, but never bleed; then every morning give him one drachm of calomel in one ounce of spirits of camphor, for eight or ten days. also give him a dose of the cleansing powders every night. This is a sure cure.

No. 21. *Nicking Balsam*.—Take a half pound of fresh butter, add to this one ounce oil organum, and half an ounce tincture of iodine. Mix well, and it is fit for use. This is used on the tail after nicking, and on bruises, saddle galls, corks, and all kinds of sprains and rheumatism.

No. 22. *Thumps, or Palpitation of the Heart*.—Symptoms, The horse is almost exhausted, breathing is very hard. The difference between thumps and lung fever is the distress of the heart, which you may hear flutter at a distance of twenty feet.

CURE.—Bleed largely, and it will suddenly stop. Dissolve one drachm of nitre and a large spoonful of salt in half a pint of water. Drench three times every six hours. Do not work the horse for a week.

No. 23. *Shoulder Jam, or Sweeney*.—Rowel from the top of the shoulder blade down, as affected. Put in a few drops tincture cantharides every third day. Move the rowels every day, keeping them clean with soap and water. Keep them in from twenty to thirty days, and the cure is performed.

No. 24. *Stoppage of the Urine*.—Symptoms: Frequent attempts to urinate, looking round at his sides, lying down, rolling and stretching.

CURE.—Take half a pound hops, three drachms oil of camphor, grind, and mix. Make this into

three pills. Give one every day, with a drench made of a small teaspoonful of saltpetre and two ounces of water. This generally cures.

No. 25. *Physic Ball*.—Take two ounces aloes, one ounce turpentine, and an ounce of flour. Make into a paste with a few drops of water, wrap in a paper, and give with a bailing iron.

No. 26. *To Remove Warts*.—Cut them out by the roots, and if they bleed much, dissolve one grain of nitrate of silver in two ounces of water, bathe, and it will stop immediately. Then apply the blue ointment every day until it heals.

No. 27. *Inflammation of the Kidneys*.—Symptoms: The horse is weak across the back, and passes urine very often, which is very highly colored.

CURE.—Bleed one gallon, then blister across the kidneys, and give the following powder: Two ounces resin, one ounce of hellebore, one ounce gentian. Mix, and apply the general liniment.

No. 28. *Stifle Sprains*.—If it has never been out of place, bleed two gallons, then physic, and bathe with hot water every twenty-four hours, and apply the general liniment; will cure all cases in ten or twenty days. Never put on a stifle shoe.

No. 29. *Loss of Appetite*.—Bleed half a gallon, then give a few doses of cleansing powders; if he lacks life, then give him a few drops of the restorative liquid.

~~X~~ No. 30. *Restorative Liquid*.—This will give life to all that is not dead. Take oil of cloves one ounce, oil of anise one ounce, tincture cantharides one

ouncee, tincture asafetida two ounces, oil of rosemary one ounce; shake well and it is fit for use; give ten or fifteen drops in a bucket of water.

No. 31. *Hoof Liquid*.—This is for contracted feet or bruises in the soles of the feet, or after joint sprains: take four ounces oil of spike, four ounces spirits turpentine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint linseed oil; shake well, and apply over the crust of the foot every day. This will remove fever and soreness of the foot, and hoof bound, but the ointment is best.

No. 32. *General Liniment*.—Take half a pint linseed oil, half pint turpentine, oil of origanum four ounces; shake well, and it is fit for use. This is for all sprains and a general liniment. It is used in the different diseases spoken of.

No. 33. *Sore Mouth or Tongue*.—First take his grain from him, then half an ounce of alum, two drachms sugar of lead, one pint vinegar, and a half gallon of water, open the mouth and swab it out with this every morning and night. This will cure in all cases in five or six days.

No. 34. *Mange*.—Symptoms: The hair will rub off, and the skin break out in scabs.

CURE.—Physie and bleed, for this is a humor in the blood, then make the following ointment, and grease well every day wherever he is affected for three or four days, and let him stand in the sun. For killing lice take half pound of sulphur, two ouncees spirits turpentine, and mix well with three pounds of lard; do not let him get wet; give a few doses of the cleansing powders.

No. 35. *To Stop Blood.*—If you can get hold of the artery or vein, tie it up. If not, take the following: ten grains of nitrate of silver and four ounces of water, apply it to the wound, and it will stop immediately. Apply this to warts after cutting them out.

No. 36.—*Chest Founder.*—Symptoms: Not unlike lung fever; the horse is stiff, but has no fever in his feet, very sore in his chest, inclines to stand very wide with his fore legs.

CURE.—Bleed, physic, and rowel in the breast, then commence bathing his breast and chest with hot water every six hours, and blanket him; this will cure, if not of too long standing.

No. 37. *Melanders* is a disease of the feet and pasterns. It commences after the grease heals. Symptoms: The hair stands out.

CURE.—Apply the spavin ointment every six days for two or three times, it will run the callous off, then apply the blue eintment until well.

No. 38. *Soap Liniment*, for sprains and swellings. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of alcohol, one pint soft soap, four ounces spirits of camphor, and four ounces spirits turpentine, stir over a slow fire. This is cheap, and good when you cannot get the general liniment.

No. 39. *Opedeldoe.*—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon of alcohol, two ounces gum camphor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of rosemary. Heat this by setting a jar or pot on the stove. Take pure Castile soap, shave it thin, and put in as long as the liquid will eat it. This is sure.

No. 40. *Nerre and Bone Ointment.*—To one quart

clarified neats foot oil, add two ounces oil turpentine, four ounces oil origanum, and one pint alcohol; shake it, clean with red sanders, and strain it.

No. 41. *Lock Jaw*.—Bleed largely, and apply chloreform to the nose until the jaws fly open, put a gag into the mouth, and give two ounces tinct. asafoetida every six hours, and a dose of physic. This will cure if there is any cure.

No. 42. *Heare Powders to Trade on*.—Half a pound of Spanish brown, and half a pound of ginger; give a teaspoonful three times a day.

No. 43. *Gravel in the Foot*.—If it is of long standing, poultice the foot with boiled turnips, or any other drawing poultice, until it draws, then dress with blue ointment a few times. If there is much fever apply the hoof liquid for a few times.

No. 44. *In NICKING*, if much swelling follows, bleed, and use the nicking balsam every other day on the root of the tail. Never apply water to the tail. Let it stay up four weeks; let the blood dry, and rub it off, then dock, and put in the pulleys five or six days.

No. 45. *Cure for Colie*.—Take two ounces sweet oil, two ounces laudanum, one pint warm water, and drench. It never fails while there is life.

No. 46. *Big Head*.—One ounce oil origanum, two ounces sweet oil, two ounces aqua ammonia, two ounces tincture cantharides, two ounces spirits turpentine, and one ounce oil rosemary. Give one spoonful saltpetre every third day; rub the mixture in twice a day.

No. 47. *Bots.*—As much red precipitate as will lie on a ten cent piece; mix with dough, and make into a pill. If one don't relieve, repeat in an hour.

No. 48. *Gravel.*—Steep half a pound of hops in a quart of hot water, give it as hot as the horse can stand it.

No. 49.—*To Remove the Scum from the Eye in Twenty-four Hours.*—Take five cents worth of pulverized lunar caustic, and mix well with one ounce of lard, and it is fit for use.

No. 50. *Weak Eyes.*—One spoonful of honey, two spoonfuls fresh butter, one spoonful black pepper, and the yolk of an egg. Stew it for fifteen minutes over a slow fire, and strain through a woollen cloth. Apply in and above the eye.

No. 51. *Wounds.*—One quart of alcohol, one ounce cayenne pepper, one pint spirits turpentine. Shake well, and it is fit for use.

No. 52. *Scratches.*—Two ounces Castile soap, two ounces rosin, one ounce lard, two ounces copperas, and white of an egg; stew it for fifteen minutes, and it is fit for use. Biad it on the part for 24 hours, then wash it well, and the cure is performed.

No. 53. *Sweating Liniment.*—Take the yolks of six dozen eggs, and one pint of salt; beat them together until it forms a paste; rub the affected part well with the paste, leaving it from four to six hours; wash it off with strong salt and water, as hot as you can put it on. Then blanket it well for ten hours. It cures all sprains.

No. 54. *Dope to Trade on.*—One ounce of black

antimony, mixed with an ounce of cantharides. A small spoonful twice a day will fatten a horse in ten days to trade on.

No. 55. *To Remove Callousness by Absorption* in a shorter time than by liniment. One ounce of alcohol, and one ounce of pulverized sal ammonia: bathe the leg every two hours; bind the leg with straw bands from the hoof to the top of the callous, fill a sponge with the liquid, and place it on for twenty-four hours; for spavin, add to this liquid half an ounce of cantharides.

No. 56. *Fistula after breaking*.—Take lye from the small black hickory and the roots of the prickly ash, burnt together; boil down to potash; put a small portion into the hole, and let it remain four or five days; remove it, and put in about twenty drops of aqua fortis.

No. 57. *Salve to heal wounds*.—Take a piece of polk root about the size of an egg, and two Indian turnips ground fine, and stew one minute with a pound of lard. Put it on every third day.

No. 58. *Fistula and Poll Evil* before breaking or matter is formed.—Two ounces oil of turpentine, two ounces Venice turpentine, two ounces golden tincture, one ounce oil origanum, and half a pint alcohol; mix well, and apply every twenty-four hours for three times.

No. 59. *Heaves*.—Take one quart sweet milk, add one tablespoonful oil of vitriol; take four quarts of mash feed, wet the same with one half the prescription; next day give the balance. In one week repeat the prescription; so on for six weeks.

No. 60. *For Curls.*—Take benoidide of mercury three drachms, lard two ounces, mix it well; clip the hair close, just the size of the enlargement, rub the ointment on with the finger. In three or four days the matter which oozes from the enlargement will form a thick scab; soften with fresh lard and pick it off; rub dry with the hand, and apply as above. Five or six applications will remove any curb. For splints apply in the same manner.

No. 61. *Mud Fever and Cracked Heels.*—Take equal parts lard, gunpowder, and glass; pulverize the glass and powder as fine as flour, and make into an ointment; wash the diseased parts with Castile soap and soft water; rub dry, and apply the ointment once a day till cured.

No. 62. *Infallible cure for Ringbone and Spavin.*

Liquid Ammonia,	.....	1 oz., 9th.
Ped Precipitate,	.....	1 oz., 8th.
White Pine Turpentine,	.....	1 oz., 3rd.
Spanish Flies,	.....	1 oz., 7th.
Origanum Oil,	.....	1 oz., 6th.
Iodine,	.....	2 drachms, 5th.
Cerrosive Sublimate,	.....	2 drachms, 4th.
Strong Mercurial Ointment,	.....	3½ oz., 1st.
Lard 2½ oz., honey ¾ lb., gum farbitum, 1 oz.,	.....	2d.

The reader asks why this recipe is written in such a form. It is prepared just as written: 9th is first placed in the mortar; 8th is next, and well mixed with 9th; 3d is then thoroughly mixed with 8th and 9th. Thus each article is applied separately, and thoroughly mixed. 7th is the next, and so on until your ointment is finished. This is the best spavm and ringbone ointment known. Clip the hair, and apply the same as for curbs; remove the

scale with lard, and wash with Castile soap and soft water. Rub dry, and apply again.

No. 63. *Physic Ball for Horses*.—Cape aloes from six to ten drachms, Castile soap one drachm, spirits of wine one drachm, syrup to form the ball. If mercurial physic be wanted, add from one-half a drachm to one drachm of calomel. Previous to physicing a horse, and during its operation, he should be fed on bran mashes, allowed plenty of chilled water, and have exercise. Physic is always useful; it is necessary to be administered in almost every disease. It improves digestion, and gives strength to the lacteals by cleansing the intestines and unloading the liver: and, if the animal is afterwards properly fed, will improve his strength and condition in a remarkable degree. Physic, except in urgent cases, should be given in the morning, and on an empty stomach; and if required to be repeated, a week should intervene between each dose. Before giving a horse a ball, see that it is not too hard, or too large. Cattle medicine is always given as a drench.

No. 64. *Physic for Cattle*.—Cape aloes, four drachms to one ounce. Epsom salts, four to six ounces, powdered ginger three drachms. Mix, and give in a quart of gruel. For calves, one-third of this will be a dose.

No. 65. *Tonic for Horses and Cattle*.—Sulphate of copper one ounce to twelve drachms, white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Mix, and divide into eight powders, and give one or two daily in the animal's food.

No. 66. *Cordial for Horses and Cattle.*—Powdered opium one drachm, ginger powdered two drachms, allspice powdered three drachms, caraway seeds powdered four drachms. Make into a ball with molasses, or give as a drench in gruel. *For Gripes and Hore in Cattle*, add to the above a teacupful of spirits or oil; and repeat every two hours until the animal is found to be relieved.

No. 67. *Diuretic Ball.*—Hard soap and common turpentine each four drachms, oil of juniper twenty drops, powdered rosin to form the ball. *For Dropsy, Water Farey, Broken Wind, or Febrile Diseases*, add to the above allspice and ginger, of each two drachms. Make four balls, and give one morning and evening.

No. 68. *Diuretic Powder.*—Powdered rosin and nitre each four ounces; mix, and divide into 12 parts; give one daily.

No. 69. *Alterative or Condition Powders.*—Rosin and nitre each two ounces, levigated antimony one ounce. Mix for eight or ten doses, and give one at night and morning. When this is to be given to cattle, add glauber salts one pound.

No. 70. *Fever Ball.*—Cape aloes two ounces, nitre four ounces, molasses to form a mass. Divide into 12 balls, and give one morning and evening, till the bowels are relaxed; then give No. 68 or 72.

No. 71. *Sedative and Worm Ball.*—Powdered white hellebore one-half drachm, linseed powdered one-half ounce. If necessary, make into a ball with molasses. This ball is specific for ~~weed~~, in horses and cattle.

No. 72. *Anodyne Ball*.—Opium one drachm, camphor 2 drachms, ginger powder one and a half drachms; molasses to form a ball. Give night and morning after the bowels are opened, in tetanus, or lockjaw. With the addition of powdered catechu two drachms, this forms an excellent cure for diarrhoea, or purging.

No. 73. *Cordial Astringent Drench, for Diarrhoea, Purying, or Scouring*.—Tincture of opium one-half ounce, allspice two and a half drachms, powdered caraways one-half ounce; catechu powders two drachms, strong ale or gruel one pint. Give every morning till the purging ceases. For this will make four doses.

No. 74. *Blister Ointment*.—Hog's lard four ounces, oil of turpentine and Spanish flies, each 1 ounce; mix. This ointment is strong enough for every purpose.

No. 75. *Powder of Angleberries*.—After cutting them off, when they exist in clusters, sprinkle them daily with equal parts of muriate of ammonia and powdered savin.

No. 76. *Fever Powder for Horses*.—Nitre from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce, camphor and tartar emetic each from one to two drachms; powder and mix. To be used after the bowels have been opened.

No. 77. *Astringent Ball for Horses*.—Opium from one-half to one drachm, ginger 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, prepared chalk three drachms, flour two drachms. Powder and make it into a ball with molasses.

No. 78. *Stomachic Purgative Ball, for thin, ill-*

conditioned Horses.—Aloes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, rhubarb two drachms, calomel one drachm, ginger 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, oil caraway ten drops, Castile soap two drachms; molasses sufficient to make it into a ball.

No. 79. *For Fermenting Swollen or Stocked Legs.*—Procure one pound of smartweed, place the same in an eight gallon kettle—add four gallons of soft-water, place over a slow fire and boil down to two gallons, strain the solution into another iron or tin vessel, get one pound of alum, place in a mortar and pulverize fine, sift the alum into the liquid, again place over the fire and stir until well dissolved. Now wind the limb tight with a hay rope, pour one pint of the solution in at the top of the bandage when blood warm, repeat every hour for forty-eight hours. This is the best fermentation used it will remove all inflammation and swelling in two days. If there is a cut or wound after fermenting, apply blue ointment No. 3 until healed. In case of strain or bruise, apply the general linement No. 32.

No. 80. *For Distemper.*—Oil of origanum one ounce, oil cedar one ounce, tincture cantharides one ounce. Olive oil four ounces. Shake well and bathe the throat and glands morning and evening for six days, rub in well with the hand, he will throw out freely and the cure is performed.

No. 81. *To Remove Splint.*—Croton oil half a ounce, quick silver one drachm, clip the hair close. the size of the enlargement. Shake the bottle well or it will not mix, (the quicksilver being so

much heavier than the oil,) immediately after the bottle is well shaken take two or three drops on the ends of your fingers and rub on the point of the enlargement, be careful of getting it on the other parts of the leg for you must remember it is one of the most powerful blisters known, in six or eight days after applying it to the enlargement, wash off with castile soap and warm water, do not pick the bunch off, let it loosen and work off gradually—after it comes out apply the blue ointment once a day until healed.

No. 82. *For Worms in Horses.*—Take ten grains of arsenic, place in a short ounce vial with mouth-piece large, take on the point of your pocket knife about as much as would lay on half of a three cent piece and mix in two quarts of dampened shorts, in two or three days, repeat the same, and so on, for ten or twelve days, this recipe will effectually destroy all worms in horses.

No. 83. *The best Sparin Preparation Known.*—Spirits turpentine, half ounce, oil origanum half ounce, citric acid, half ounce, oil wormwood half ounce, spanish fly to thicken, clip the hair, scarify and apply about the thickness of a piece of note paper, let it remain without touching until it stops running, then carefully wash with soft water and soap, let the horse remain idle for four weeks.

No. 84. *For the Eye.*—Calomel three scruples, olive oil one ounce. Bolladonia three scruples, bathe with an eye brush or feather once a day until cured.

85. *For Windgalls and Soft Puffs.*—Oil origanum four ounces, oil hemlock, one ounce ; oil lavender, one ounce, oil wormwood, two ounces, oil spike; one ounce, sweet oil eight ounces, apply to parts effected morning and evening, and rub well with the hand.

86. *For Thrush.*—Poultice the foot with turnip poultice for twelve hours, wash clean with warm water, then with a stiff feather apply iodine forte around the frog once a day for three or four days, after which apply spirits of salts two or three times. In one week the cure is performed.

87. *Hoof Rot.*—Get a strong solution of white oak bark then add equal parts of tobacco and gunpowder, let it stand until you get the strength, bathe the foot night and morning for ten days ; then apply the hoof ointment to grow them out.

88. *Heave Remedy.*—Balsam of fir and balsam of copeiva equal portions, add calomel and magnesia equal parts to thicken, make into rolls the size of yolk to an egg, give twice a day morning and evening.

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